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MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1938

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NAZI ATTACKS ON CATHOLICS

PRINCESSES TO STAY AT HOME

London, To-day

It is officially stated that no details have yet been settled concerning the visit of the King and Queen to Canada next summer, and statements that a ship has been chosen for the voyage are inaccurate.

It is learned on good authority that Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose will not accompany Their Majesties.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICE CHIEF WOUNDED IN CAIRO

Cairo, To-day.

Nahas Pasha, the ex-Premier and leader of the Nationalist Party, was slightly wounded in a collision between police and demonstrators yesterday.

Russell Pasha, the British police chief of Cairo, was slightly wounded in the ear, and Makram Pasha, ex-Finance Minister in the Nahas Cabinet, was slightly injured.

The disturbance occurred on Nahas Pasha's return to Cairo. He had intended to lay a wreath on the statue of Zaghlul Pasha.—Reuter.

LOCAL MAN BAGS HIS FOURTH SHARK

Mr. Wong Kwok-chun, of the Sun Company, hooked his fourth shark this year, yesterday morning off Tsun Wan, New Territories.

The shark weighed over 100 pounds and measured more than six feet.

Mr. Wong's first shark was caught off Shikukwan on May 29 last, when the fisher hooked a 117-pound one. The second was caught in the same vicinity on June 5, but weighed only 106 pounds.

CARDINAL UNDER ARREST

Vienna, To-day.

The political consequences of yesterday's Nazi anti-Church riots are regarded here as likely to be serious, and a new and keener conflict between the Catholic Church and the Nazi Party is forecast.

Such a development would be extremely serious in Austria, as over 95 per cent. of Austrians are faithful Catholics.

Cardinal Innitzer, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria, is under "house arrest" in his Palace in Vienna.

No official confirmation can be obtained, but a priest stated that the Cardinal is not allowed to leave the Palace, which is occupied by officials of the Secret Police.

This is a sequel to yesterday's violent riots, when Nazis stormed the Palace. The secret police are enquiring into the cause of the disturbance.

Eye-witness, including priests vicarage of St. Stephen's, give vivid tales of yesterday's outrage.

THROWN FROM WINDOW

They state that while one group of Nazi demonstrators stormed the Palace, another group broke into the vicarage, and assaulted the priests.

They threw a sexagenarian priest out of the window, with the result that he is now suffering from concussion and has both legs broken.

The precious old library of the Vienna Bishops was completely destroyed by the Nazi mob.

NOT OFFICIAL

The official spokesman declared that the Nazi Party "disclaimed any connexion" with the riots.

A score of the demonstrators, arrested by the police, were later released, and reports that several of the rioters have been sent to Dachau concentration camp, are officially denied.—Reuter.

CONGREGATION BOOED

As the congregation left St. Stephen's Cathedral last night they were greeted with boos and

the loud playing of drums by several hundred Hitler Youths.

Subsequently the demonstrators marched through the streets singing "Hang the Jews. Shoot the priests."

An official spokesman told Reuter that Cardinal Innitzer is allowed complete freedom in his home, and was arrested "only for protection against the crowd."—Reuter.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

London, To-day.

Britain is sending further troops to Palestine, it was stated by the Colonial Office in an announcement last night.

The announcement says: "As a result of discussions on the question of the security of Palestine in the last two days, in which the High Commissioner joined, it has been decided to send further military reinforcements to Palestine."

SEVENTEEN BATTALIONS

"Four more battalions, a battery of artillery and some armoured cars, with artillery and troops, will arrive during the next two or three weeks."

"This will bring the strength of British military forces in Palestine up to seventeen battalions of infantry in addition to two horsed cavalry regiments, a battery of artillery and armoured cars."

"Considerable further recruitment of ex-Servicemen for the British section of the Palestine Police is proceeding."—Reuter.

WHEN YOU BUY ON PRICE you can never be sure. It's unwise to pay too much, but it is worse to pay too little. When you pay too much you lose a little money—that's all; but when you pay too little you sometimes lose everything, because the thing you bought is incapable of doing the thing it was bought to do. The common-law of business balance prohibits paying a little and getting a lot. It can't be done! If you deal with the lowest bidder it is well to add something for the risk you run, and if you do that you will have enough to buy quality.

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What The Stars Foretell

By MARY BLAKE

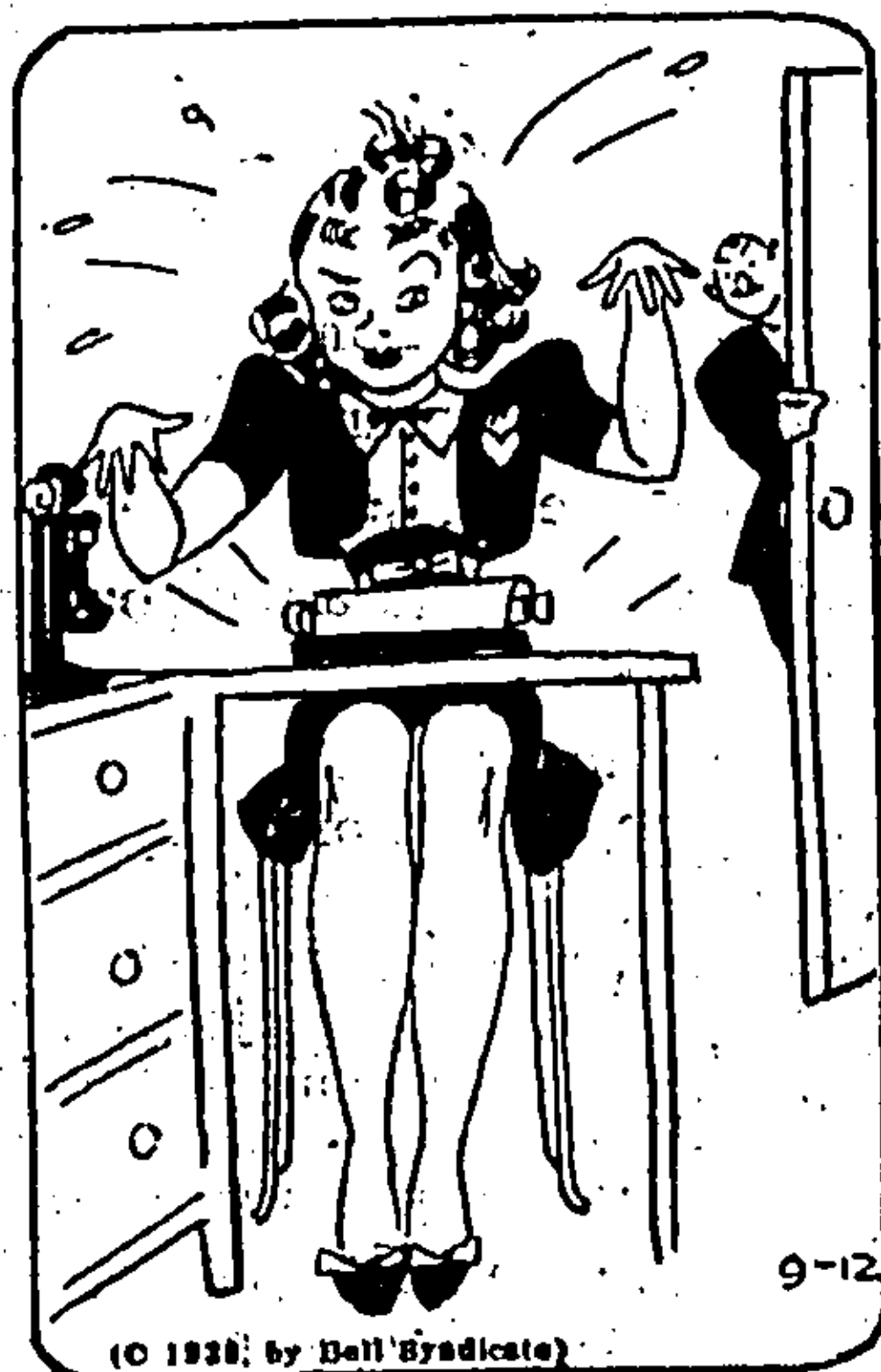
Quibbling or any form of equivocation will give rise to suspicion and be the underlying cause of much apprehension this day. Do not withhold facts, unless there is ample justification for so doing. If a person tries to throw dust into other's eyes, so as to take advantage of them this day he or she is apt to regret it. In playing the game of Life this day you must play fairly; cheaters will be losers. As a whole this ought to be a very pleasant day, with some delightful surprises in store for those whose birth anniversary it is. Married and engaged couples, and those

who are in love, should remember that love cannot linger where respect no longer lives. Observe with due decorum the niceties of polite society, and you will have no occasion for regrets.

If a woman and October 10 is your birthday, music and the fine arts should have a strong appeal to you. You may not realise that you possess some talent worthy of development, so take stock of your gifts and put them to good use. As a libra you come under the influence of Venus; therefore you ought to be very appreciation of the finer things of life. Circumstances may place you in a position where you will gain a great amount of pleasure through luxurious surroundings. Comfortable living quarters, combined with a certain amount of privacy, are essential to your contentment. You probably will get whatever you make up your mind to have. Just remember "where there is a will, there is a way." You may have a decided talent for music, painting, sculpturing, secretarial or office work, writing, selling or radio broadcasting. Your matrimonial experience may lead you to believe that marriages are really arranged in heaven.

"When you have bought material from the sales and are not going to make it up for some time, un-wrap it and roll it up, instead of leaving it in folds. However long you keep it you won't find any creases that will not iron out, also there will be no fold marks."

Witty Kitty



The greatest of all optimists is he who puts his job in the hands of another and thinks he will get all the credit of accomplishment.

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VIENNESE APPLE STRUDEL



DELLA LIND, Viennese actress, bakes a great many of her native pastries. Here she is shown rolling the dough in preparing the famous Viennese Apple Strudel. The recipe consists of flour, apples, sugar, any soft dough, nuts, butter. The dough is rolled on a small tablecloth.



In this picture Della Lind is shown folding the dough over. It has been filled with nuts and apple and the Strudel is now ready to go into the oven for baking.

little tricks

"This is a very good after-dinner French sweet. Ingredients per person: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. grated chocolate, one egg. Method: Melt grated chocolate in very little water so as to obtain a soft paste. Take away from fire. When lukewarm mix yolks of eggs with the paste. Then add the well-beaten white of eggs and mix thoroughly together. After this is done put the cream thus obtained in small cream cups; let it rest for about four hours and serve as cold as possible."

"If a small knob of butter is added to the milk when making blanc-mange it will turn out quite easily without breaking."

"When making a cake use two cake tins of the same size, putting your cake in one and turning the other tin over the top so that the rims meet. Cakes are much lighter baked this way, and far less heat is required than if the cake is left uncovered."

"Try this dressing with your salad. Sprinkle lightly with salt and castor sugar, pour over a little salad oil, then squeeze over it the juice of a lemon. The lemon being an excellent substitute for vinegar."

"If your blankets have shrunk and there is not enough left to tuck in well all round, add wide strips of either flannelette or old sheeting down both sides. This will tuck in, leaving all the warmth where it is wanted."

Beauty and You

by PATRICIA LINDSAY



"Will you ask the doctor if I might have a pedicure to-day?"

BEAUTY SALON FOR CONVALESCENTS

Because Miss Helen Murphy, Superintendent of the Manhattan General Hospital of New York City, ardently believes that a woman's morale is more quickly restored by a few specialized beauty treatments,

she has supervised the installation of a most modern salon in her hospital.

Here a convalescent may be given a course of facials, a permanent wave, or a series of scalp treatments. When she leaves the hospital she faces the world meticulously groomed and attractive, instead of as a bedraggled female just over a physical shock inviting the pity of all who see her.

Such an innovation is strong proof that the old cosmetic taboo is practically extinct. No longer must a woman hang her head in shame or feel the least bit self-conscious, for using aids to make her more beautiful. Open discussion among women of which formula helped most is the accepted thing.

For years psychologists and psychiatrists have been stressing that renewed pride in one's appearance is a certain sign of recovery from a mental, physical or emotional illness. And now when doctors of medicine, who have long scoffed at the value of cosmetics, embrace beauty treatments as a finishing touch to a cure, women may be assured that cosmetics have earned a permanent place of service.

After all, inherent in women is a desire to attract or to be attractive. When she is conscious of looking her best she feels better and adjusts more easily to general society. This desire may be more latent in some women, than in others, but it is there, and under the proper encouragement or tutelage, it will flower.

Personally I have seen a despondent, drab, farmer's wife blossom into an energetic county worker after she had been given six weeks of supervised reconditioning of hair, skin and figure.

I have also seen untapped talents make their appearances in young girls who were shown just how beautiful they could be. One outstanding New York salon has case histories in their files telling how the acquisition of "beauty" has given women and girls impetus for richer, happier lives.

All this indicates that the girl or woman who keeps in step with the march of beauty is more likely to taste the richer essences of living than her sister, who like the doctor, ignores the benefits of grooming aids and those which enhance natural beauty.

And by all means, never at any one all-white dress made over the pattern. Wear it with a big hat, a bright belt, and sports shoes to match the belt.

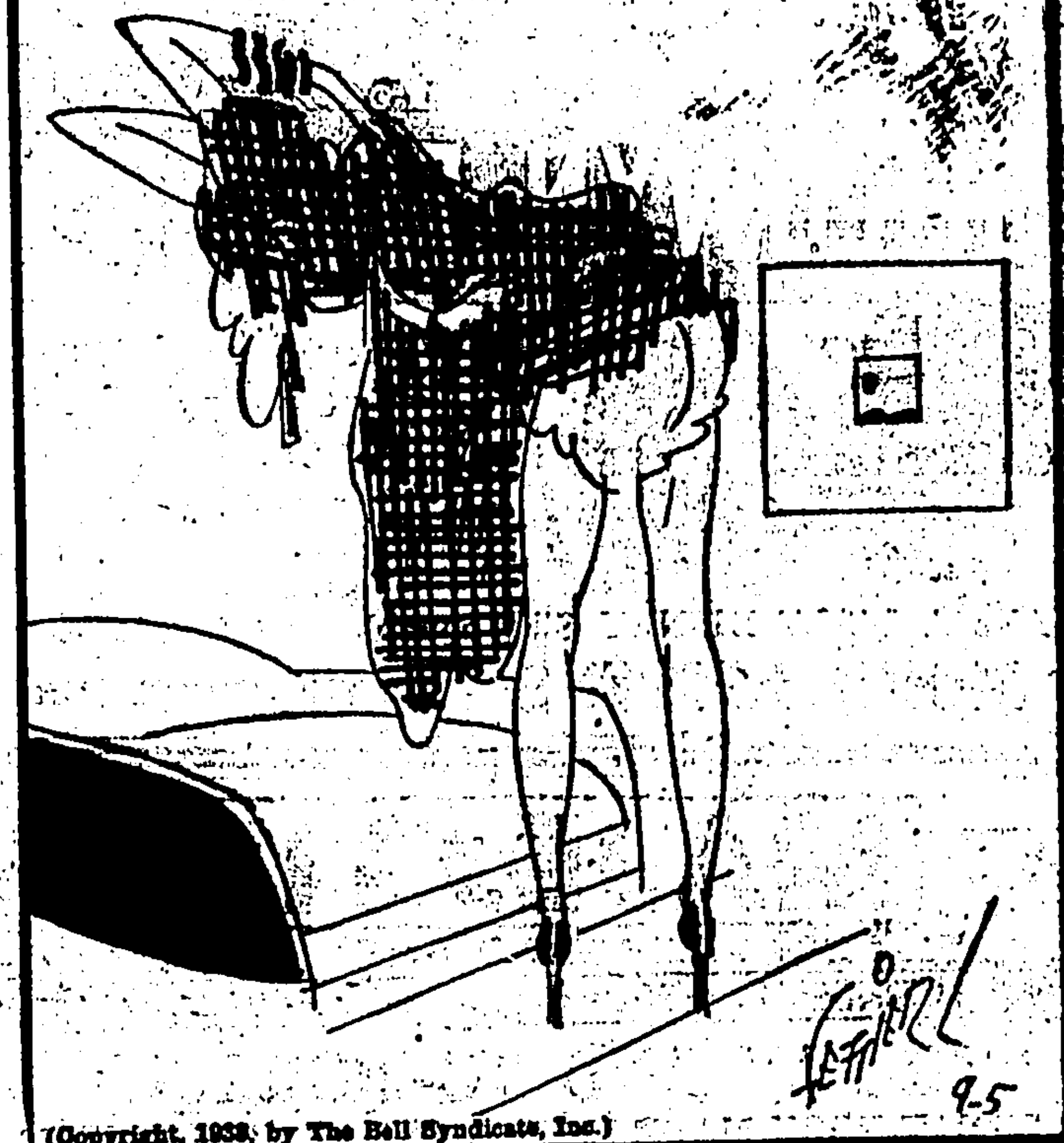
SPECTATOR SPORTS FROCK WITH TUCKED SKIRT



A semi-tailored sports frock like the one shown to-day is a summer must for wear all kinds of outdoor busy days in town, travelling, strolling on the boardwalk or watching tennis matches at the country club. This design gives you a spirited new variation on the classic shirtwaist theme. Those pointed panels on the blouse front and in little pockets tucked radiating from waistline to hem emphasize the umbrella flare of the skirt.

Choose linen, sharkskin, or light-weight cotton for this

GIRLIEGAS



(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

"An old timer," says ironic Irene, "is one who can remember back when every member of the family had time to sit down to their meals together."

NEW VARIATION ON THE SHIRTWAIST THEME



If you're one of the thousands of smart women who simply swear by the shirtwaist style and crave a midsummer version of it that's refreshingly different—here you are! A youthful roll collar, sleeves puffed high at the shoulder, and bright touches of braid give this design a jaunty, new and summery personality—and it's just as practical as it can be. The front of the blouse is gathered beneath smooth shoulders to fall out the bottom—economy. Otherwise

it's perfectly simple and straight—easy to tub and iron. It's easy to make, too, thanks to the detailed sew chart that comes with your pattern.

This design will be especially pretty and crisp in gingham, percale, calico or dotted Swiss.



Competent ladies tailors from Shanghai where tailoring work is known for excellent styles and workmanship.

Numerous 1938 styles including fur coats are on display.

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which gives all the news there is
from London and China

ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS OPEN BETWEEN GERMANY AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

BERLIN, TO-DAY.

AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION WHICH IS DEALING WITH ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE RE-UNION OF SUDETENLAND WITH GERMANY, DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEGUN BETWEEN THE REICH ECONOMICS MINISTRY AND THE ECONOMIC MINISTRY OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Aim of these negotiations is settlement as early as possible of preliminary regulation of mutual economic relations.

That applies in particular to works and businesses in the ceded territories, and is specially important where it is essential that works in the ceded territories should continue to work hand in hand with those in Czecho-Slovakia.

In order to ensure payments of Czecho-Slovak social insurance institutes to inhabitants of the Sudeten-German regions, first negotiations took place at the initiative of the International Committee between delegates of the Reich Labour Ministry and the Czecho-Slovak Welfare Ministry.

Negotiations that have already been going on for some days past at the instigation of the Committee between the railway administrations on both sides and concern resumption of railway traffic have reached agreement, and assure orderly transfer of Sudeten-German railway lines and railway equipment to the Reich.

As the premature withdrawal of officials and leading employees of large works such as coal mines, power works and chemical factories would involve the risk of destruction or damage, agreement has been reached by which prominent officials and employees will remain at their posts until such time as their services can be dispensed with, their safety and later unhindered return to Czecho-Slovakia being guaranteed by the Reich.

Negotiations between the Ministry for Posts of both countries with the object of restoring normal postal communication, are continuing.—Trans-Ocean.

CZECH-GERMAN CURRENCY AND CUSTOMS UNION

Prague, Yesterday.

German quarters state that the question of an eventual customs and currency union between Czecho-Slovakia and Germany is being discussed in political and financial circles here.

It is not known what the Cabinet's views are and no official declaration on the subject is expected.

Business circles here, however, are inclined to believe that Germany would not be adverse to the suggestion.

Several leading Czech financiers, including the President of the leading banking establishment in Czecho-Slovakia, the Cvnostenska Bank, M. Preiss, as well as a number of representatives of heavy industry and agriculture, advocate a customs and currency union with the Reich.

The new frontiers have had the result of cutting several important Czecho-Slovak railway lines and roads. Thus, in future, if coal and iron from the industrial region around Maerisch-Ostrau and Witkowitz should be transported to Prague exclusively by Czech railway it would be necessary to take a very roundabout route via Brno which would have disastrous economic consequences.—Trans-Ocean.

SPAIN NOT TO BECOME SECOND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Paris, To-day.

All Socialist and Communist parties and Labour organisations in Spain have published a manifesto rejecting the suggestion of mediation with a view to an armistice between the Republicans and Nationalists and eventual conclusion of peace, according to press reports here.

The manifesto declares that Spain does not wish to become a second Czecho-Slovakia.

Foreign volunteers must be withdrawn but at the same time the embargo on the importation of arms into Republican Spain must be lifted.

The manifesto appeals to workers throughout the world to rally to the defence of the Spanish Republican cause which is the cause of liberty.—Trans-Ocean.

AIR FORCE PARADE

Breslau, Yesterday.

Units of the German air force partaking in the occupation of Sudetenland, marched past Field-Marshal Goering last night in Freudenthal.

Before the parade, Marshal Goering addressed the population asking them, now that their return to the Reich had become a fact, to eagerly assist in co-operating with the Fuehrer's plan.—Trans-Ocean.

Burgos, Yesterday.

The Nationalist Spanish Government has accepted Herr Hennings as economic representative of Norway to Burgos.—Trans-Ocean.

FREE CHINA BORN OUT OF THE RAVAGES OF WAR

CHENG TU, YESTERDAY.
OUT OF THE RAVAGES OF CHINESE CITIES, KILLING OF SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF CIVILIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND MEN, ORPHANING OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF HELPLESS CHILDREN, AND BLOWING TO PIECES OF OVER TWO MILLION CHINESE ON THEIR OWN NATIVE SOIL, HAS BEEN BORN A FREE CHINA, WHICH REFUSES "TO SUBMIT TO ANY AGGRESSION IN WHICH OTHER NATIONS OR PEOPLE FORGE THE INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL AND POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FETTERS FOR THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE LAND OF THE ANCIENT EMPIRE OF CHINA."

This observation was made by Dr. Ralph A. Ward, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chengtu, who spoke on "Some International Issues, as Seen from Chengtu, China," over the radio.

"Free China is vastly more than a 'last ditch' or a hiding place for defeated armies," Dr. Ward, a long-time resident in China, asserted. "It is another nation within the Chinese nation, a powerful reserve for the new Chinese national success. If the cautious capitalist of other nations but knew the impregnable reserves of Free China for the present struggle, he would feel security for the future of his war loans to the Chinese Nationalist Government."

VAST AREA

Geographically, according to Bishop Ward, Free China is that vast inland area west of the Upper Yellow River and south of the Yangtze River and west of the Yangtze Gorges. Its vast out-reaches spread toward Russia on the North, Indo-China on the South, and mysterious Central Asia on the West.

"In Free China there is no shortage of food, no rationing of anything, save gasoline, which plays no part in the daily life of the people. In Free China are some of the richest deposits of useful minerals. To Free China have come scores of middle schools and colleges and universities and technical schools from the devastated areas of the country. The first year of the 'undeclared war' has brought a trek of intellectuals such as has never been witnessed in human history. They have not come to distant schools of learning; they have brought their institutions with them, five hundred, a thousand, fifteen hundred miles, determined to live and learn where they can be free to learn facts, not merely the censored compulsions of a foreign military dictatorship."

NO DIZZY INFLATION

"In Free China, despite a year of ruthless war, there is no shortage of money. The new Chinese national currency of recent years may have a fluctuating value in the exchanges of the world. But its value does not fluctuate in the current life of the people in Free China. There is no dizzy inflation of currency."

Dr. Ward bore witness to the spectacular growth of nationalism in China. "The man who pulls your rickshaw or helps to carry your sedan chair discusses the war. His friends are soldiers and he knows that he may be himself a soldier to-morrow. But you do not hear him say that China should give up the struggle. He may be illiterate, though millions more Chinese peasants now can read and write, at least a little. Whether

he can read or not he has an idea that the struggle on distant battle fields somehow is a struggle which means something for his own future, and a very near future at that."

NEW CAPITAL

One of the most encouraging signs in China at present, in the opinion of Bishop Ward, is that "into Free China have come hundreds of thousands of people who had money enough to get here or had education and abilities enough so that some modern institution would pay their expenses to Free China to help re-establish industries or schools or business in one of the largest under-developed areas of the world."

"The poverty of masses of people in West China has not been the to lack of natural resources but rather to the lack of modern means of production and distribution and marketing. The war has brought to Free China many millions of capital and has brought Chinese teachers and scientists and organisers and business men to develop this great reservoir of China's latent wealth."—Central News.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S ARTICLE: ADDENDA

In the supplement to this issue of the "China Mail," there is an article by Mr. Eugene Chen, the second paragraph of which should read as follows:

"Since the issue at stake is the very life or death of the Chinese People as a historic Nation with centuries of life and culture and material riches, I permit myself to say that I do not write lightly or without knowledge of the situation as it actually exists behind the censorship and propaganda. One must needs, of course, say nothing that may abate or affect the morale of the People. But it seems to me a duty imposed by political realism, by patriotism, by good sense to repeat to-day in moderate but clear words what a rapidly increasing number of responsible Chinese in political and business circles are thinking on the problem of the leadership and the conduct of the war. Let me add that at present I belong to no party and wish only to be read and understood as one who is striving for the truth as manifested in the inexorable facts and realities of the national crisis."

By an oversight the final paragraph of the article was omitted: "There can never be peace in this great region of the world as long as it is dominated by a Great Power with a soul that is feudal and with the modern and scientific means to satisfy appetites and ambitions that are as old as the world itself. The Good Neighbourhood movement is a

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N.B. This picture is being released at Roadshow Prices and will not be shown elsewhere in Hong Kong for at least 6 months.

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• FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY •

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HELEN BRODERICK
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Produced by B. G. deSYLA
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A NEW
UNIVERSAL PICTURE

TO-MORROW
A Columbia
Picture

Grace Moore

"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"

Paris Newspapers Boost Signor Mussolini

PARIS, TO-DAY.

HOPES THAT THE FORTHCOMING WITHDRAWAL OF ITALIAN TROOPS FROM SPAIN MAY LEAD TO A PERMANENT EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, ARE EXPRESSED BY VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

BARRAGE BALLOON OVER DENMARK

London, To-day.

The balloon barrage exercise held in the London area yesterday is regarded as a success by the authorities of the Auxiliary Air Service, and it is understood that valuable lessons were obtained.

Five balloons broke adrift during the day but four were recovered. The fifth was sighted over Denmark yesterday morning.—British Wireless.

"Le Petit Parisien" writes: "The contact of the 'Big Four' at Munich freed Europe from an immense calamity.

"The Duce, who played a decisive role as mediator, continues to work for pacification by disentangling the Spanish imbroglio.

BENDING THE AXIS

"Yesterday's gesture is a happy augury for the collaboration of the great powers in favour of real peace."

M. Donnadieu, in "Epoque," writes: "None can hope to break the Rome-Berlin axis, which was forged by the Abyssinian affair, but it is possible to bend it.

"We can still make a friend if not an ally of Italy."

SPAIN'S RIGHT

M. Leon Blum, the Socialist ex-Premier, in the paper "Populaire," says that since Rome and Berlin have displayed enthusiasm for the self-determination of other peoples, respect for the Spanish right of self-determination should be imposed on Rome and Berlin.—Reuter.

FOUR NEW SLOVAK MINISTERS

Prague, Yesterday.

The head of the Czechoslovak Government, General Sirovy, received the Slovak delegation headed by Dr. Tiso yesterday.

The object of the visit was to request Prague to ratify the Sil-leiner Agreement as soon as possible. The delegation also urged General Sirovy to appoint a further four Slovak Ministers without delay.

The Slovaks were assured that all questions between the Czechs and Slovaks would be adjusted definitely and rapidly.

The Government asked from the Slovaks "understanding in a difficult situation as well as the consideration and patience which alone would guarantee the success of such a difficult project as the reconstruction of the entire State."

In accordance with the request of the delegation, the Government appointed the four new Ministers yesterday, these being

Matus Cernak, teacher in the State High School in Pressburg,

Pavel Teplansky, Deputy of National Assembly,

Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky, lawyer in Pressburg, and

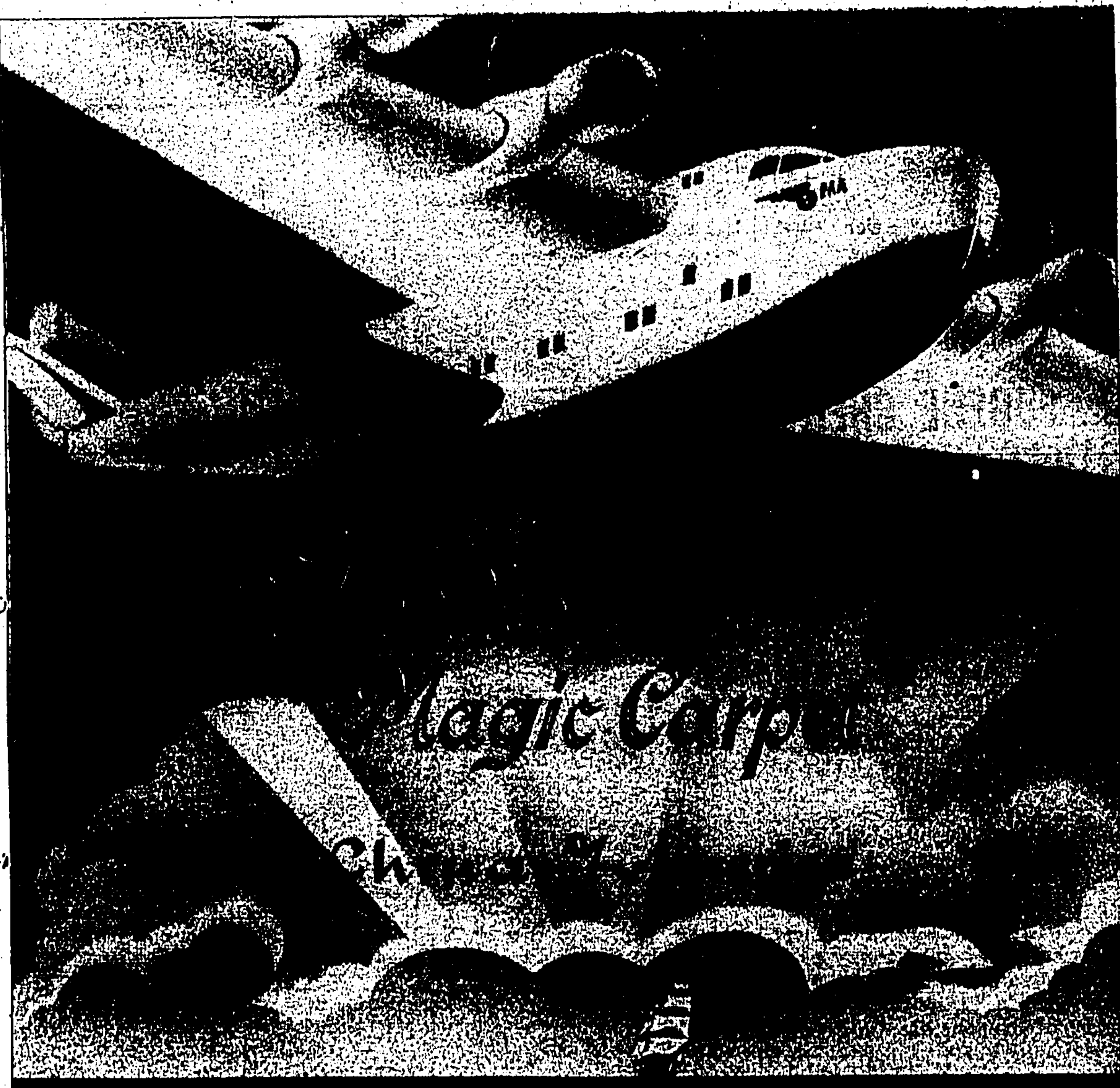
Jan Lichner, Deputy of National Assembly.

All are members of the Slovak Government.—Trans-Ocean.

Salamanca, Yesterday.

National Spanish headquarters report that the Nationalist troops in the Ebro districts have made good progress, taking five enemy positions.

The enemy left more than 100 dead, and 382 prisoners.—Trans-Ocean.



"FLYING CLIPPER SHIPS" TRANSPORT PASSENGERS, AIRMAIL AND AIR FREIGHT 3 TO 30 TIMES FASTER TO U.S.A. AND 43 OTHER COUNTRIES —THAT'S WHY THEY'RE CALLED "MODERN MAGIC CARPETS"!

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APB

"TUTORIAL INTERFERENCE"

Hitler Lays Down Rules For British Behaviour

Extension Of German Defences

Saarbruecken, To-day.

"Germany will not stand any tutorial interference by British statesmen, declared Herr Hitler in his eagerly anticipated speech here yesterday. The Fuehrer also stated that it would be good if Britain would "drop some of their ways of the Versailles epoch," though he emphasised Germany's desire for better relations.

Herr Hitler announced further military measures by Germany, including extension of the Saar fortifications.

Herr Hitler was speaking at a mass demonstration in connexion with inauguration of a new theatre in Saarbruecken.

He said that at the beginning of the year he had decided to bring back to the Reich, 10,000,000 Germans, and was convinced that this could only be done by their own strength.

"You yourself see the gigantic works and fortifications being carried out in this region."

PEACE THIS YEAR

Turning to the Berlin-Rome axis, the Fuehrer said that in the last two and a half years it had proved to be durable, and had proved it in the worst hour. Nevertheless they were glad that the work of 1938 could be accomplished peacefully.

Referring to Bolshevism and the power of the international press, Herr Hitler emphasised the need for caution and determination to ward off any attacks.

He added that he was therefore resolved to continue those fortifications in the west and extend them by including large districts round Aix-la-Chapelle and Saarbruecken.

CRITICISM OF BRITAIN

After thanking the German nation for their "wonderfully manly behaviour" during the crisis, Herr Hitler emphasised that Germany only wanted peace, especially as regards relations with Great Britain.

"It would be good if Great Britain would drop some of their ways of the Versailles epoch.

"We will not stand for any tutorial interference by British statesmen," he declared.

Investigation by British statesmen or members of the House of Commons about the fate of German citizens in Germany were misplaced. "We don't trouble about similar things in England."

Referring to events in Palestine, Herr Hitler said they left that subject to those who felt called up by destiny to deal with it.—Reuter.

Saarbruecken, To-day.

"At the beginning of this year, the twentieth since our collapse, I formed a resolution namely that ten million Germans who were separated from us should be brought back again into the Reich.

I was at the time perfectly aware that this could only be accomplished through our own power. The rest of the world for the most part had no understanding for this aim.

There were also amongst us weaklings who also perhaps did

not understand it. But it is a matter that admits of no dispute, that at all times responsible statesmen were in honour bound to take such a responsibility upon themselves.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS

"The following were essential condition that had to be fulfilled to bring about attainment of the object: establishment of internal unity of the German nation, and National armament, for which for nearly six years past I have worked fanatically.

"I am of opinion that it is cheaper to arm before events occur than to be defeated unarmed by events themselves and then to have to pay tribute to foreign countries.

The Security of the Reich. I am speaking from conviction when I say that no power on earth would ever succeed in penetrating this wall.

Acquisition of the friendship of foreign powers. That axis which in other countries has so often been an object of scoffing, has in the last 2 1/2 years not only proved its durability but has also shown that it will stand the severest tests. I should also like to mention those two other statesmen who used their endeavours to find a way to peace.

"WARLIKE" STATESMEN

"But the experiences of the last eight months cannot but strengthen us in our determination to be careful and never to neglect anything that must be performed to assure the safety of the Reich. We are faced by statesmen who, we must believe their word, likewise desire peace. But they wield their power in countries whose internal construction makes it possible that they should be replaced at any time by others who do not desire peace.

And those who hold such views exist. In England, instead of Mr. Chamberlain, it is only necessary that a Duff Cooper or a Mr. Eden or a Mr. Churchill should come into power.

"We know perfectly that it is the aim of these men to begin a world war. That obliges us to keep a watchful eye on the protection of the Reich.

"We also know that now as heretofore that that Jewish-international world enemy who has obtained his political standing and character from Bolshevism is lying in wait. We know also the power of the international press, which lives only from lies and calumnies.

DEMobilISATION

"It is clear that in view of these threatening powers also we have

LORD MAYOR FLYING TO PRAGUE

London, To-day.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Harry Twyford, intends to leave here by airplane for Prague to-day to co-operate with the British Minister in Prague, Mr. Basil Newton, in organising relief of refugees now living in Czechoslovakia.

First appeal in London for the benefit of these refugees brought in altogether £20,000 in the first 24 hours.—Trans-Ocean.

to be careful, being for future desirous at all times for peace we must in present stand prepared to defend ourselves at any moment.

"I shall be happy to be able in the next few days to put an end to those precautionary measures that we had to take and maintain during the critical months and weeks we have passed through. I rejoice that all those hundreds of thousands of men who are to be released from our reserves will now be able to go home again." —Trans-Ocean.

BRITISH LEGION LEAVING

London, To-day.

Members of the British Legion destined to perform police duty in Czechoslovakia will, in execution of present instructions, leave England to-day, according to statements made in well-informed circles here night.—Trans-Ocean.

CREATE CHARACTER THROUGH THEATRE DR. GOEBBELS

Berlin, To-day.

The new theatre at Saarbruecken, Hitler's gift to the Saar population in commemoration of the plebiscite victory in January, 1935, was inaugurated yesterday morning by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister.

According to Dr. Goebbels, the new theatre is the most modern in Germany for opera and music.

Dr. Goebbels said it was the aim of National Socialism to make the theatre popular and accessible to the whole people.

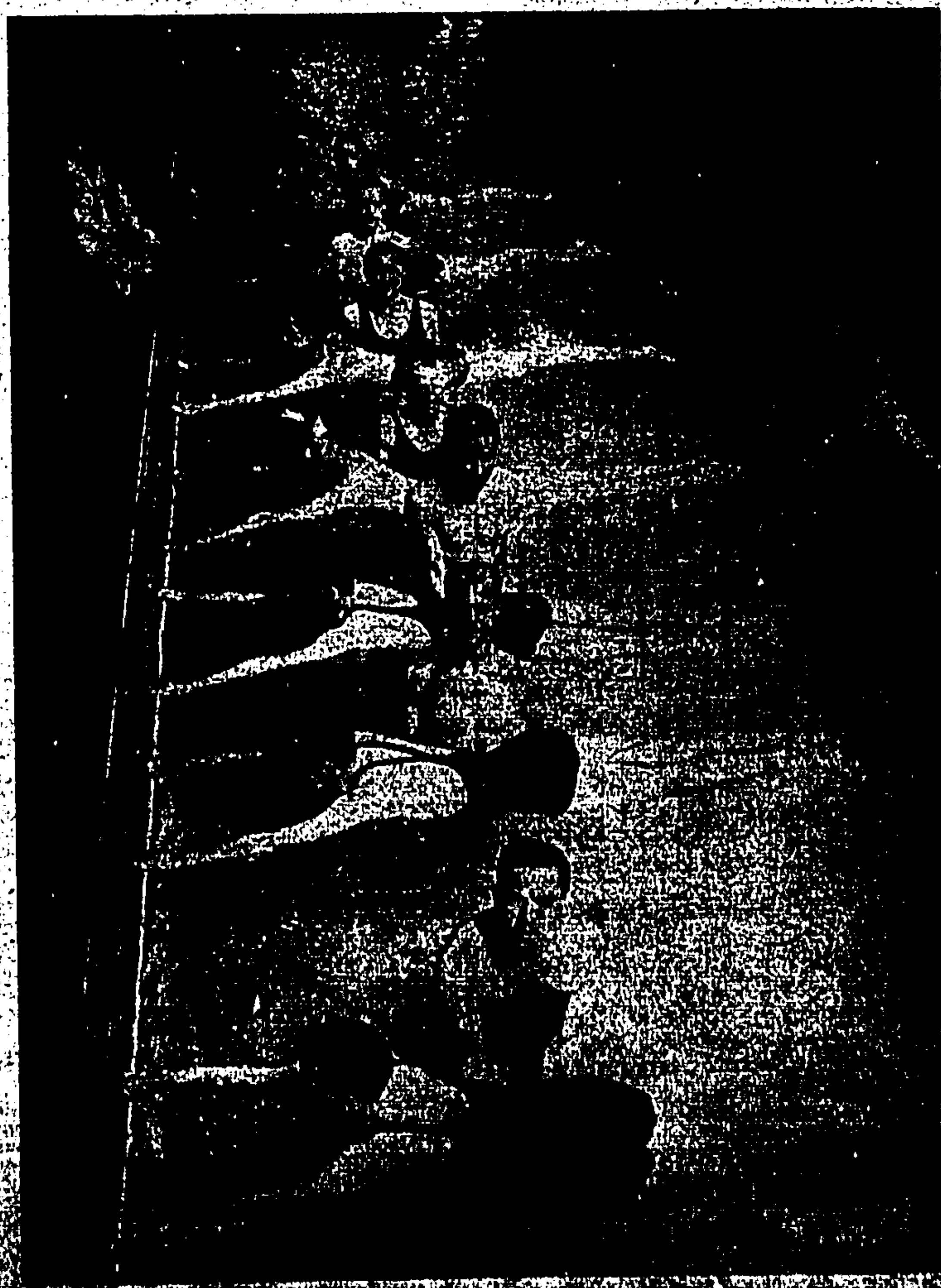
That theatre was testimony to the Nazi determination to create character. It would be the people's theatre and one particularly for the young generation.—Reuter.

GEN. OSHIMA NOW AMBASSADOR

Tokyo, Yesterday.

It is officially announced that the Military Attache in Berlin, General Hiroshi Oshima, has been appointed Ambassador to Germany.

It is further announced that Major-General Torashiro Kawabe will succeed General Oshima as Military Attache.—Trans-Ocean.



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MUTT AND JEFF

By BUD FISHER



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THE DAILY SHORT STORY

UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

"IT'S a curious thing," Inspector Phil the finger-print job, though. I've a Veezy was saying, "how weather hunch I know whose prints you'll find affects most everything. If it hadn't there."

"Clancey shot me a quick, inquiring look, but didn't say anything. He Thorndike's store was robbed, it's more than likely the thief would have gone unapprehended."

"Unusually cold or unusually hot or unusually rainy, or something else unusual is quite a common condition out here in California, isn't it?" I smiled. "What I mean is, everything that happens of an untoward nature is laid to the 'unusual' weather."

"It would seem that way," Inspector Veezy agreed, "to hear folks talk. However, it just happened that this particular Tuesday was unusually cold—for July. I'll have to stick to that, or I can't tell you my story."

"By all means," I said quickly, "stick to it. Isn't Jock Thorndike the man who used to operate the automobile accessories store directly across from headquarters here?"

"That's right," he did. Jock didn't have far to go to get the police. It happened that I was on duty that day, it was before I got my promotion. I

"I said, 'We've got to have your prints, so we can tell 'em apart from the bandits.' Come on," Jock didn't like the idea of having his prints taken. He declared what with the handcuffs and all, it made him feel

By James Freeman

was the first to see Jock when he came tearing in the door, a wild look on his face, breathless, insanely excited. He came galloping up to my desk and thrust out both hands. They were handcuffed.

"Quick!" he said. "Hold up! Stuck a gun under my nose and emptied the cash drawer. Then they saw the safe. Handcuffed my hands and went to work. Cleaned me out."

"I pushed a button and Joe Clancey came in. I told him to get a couple of the boys and beat it across the street to Jock's store."

"Take it easy, Jock," I said. "We'll get those bracelets off in a minute. First tell me all that happened, how many men there were. What did they look like? Which way did they go?"

"Jock shook his head. He was in a bad way. 'Couldn't see what they looked like. Wore masks. Two of 'em. Didn't see which way they escaped. Soon's they were gone I threw on my coat and came over here. What'll I do?"

"I drummed on my desk and began to think. Apparently thinking wasn't enough for Jock."

"What'll I do?" he shrieked. "What'll I do? Every cent I had in the world was in the safe. Negotiable bonds, too. What'll I do?"

"Shut up," I said, "and listen to me. Which insurance company do you do business with?"

"This question had rather a startling effect. Some of the wildness left Jock's eyes. 'Gum!' he said. 'I never thought of that. Say, I'm protected! I'll get full value for what was stolen!'

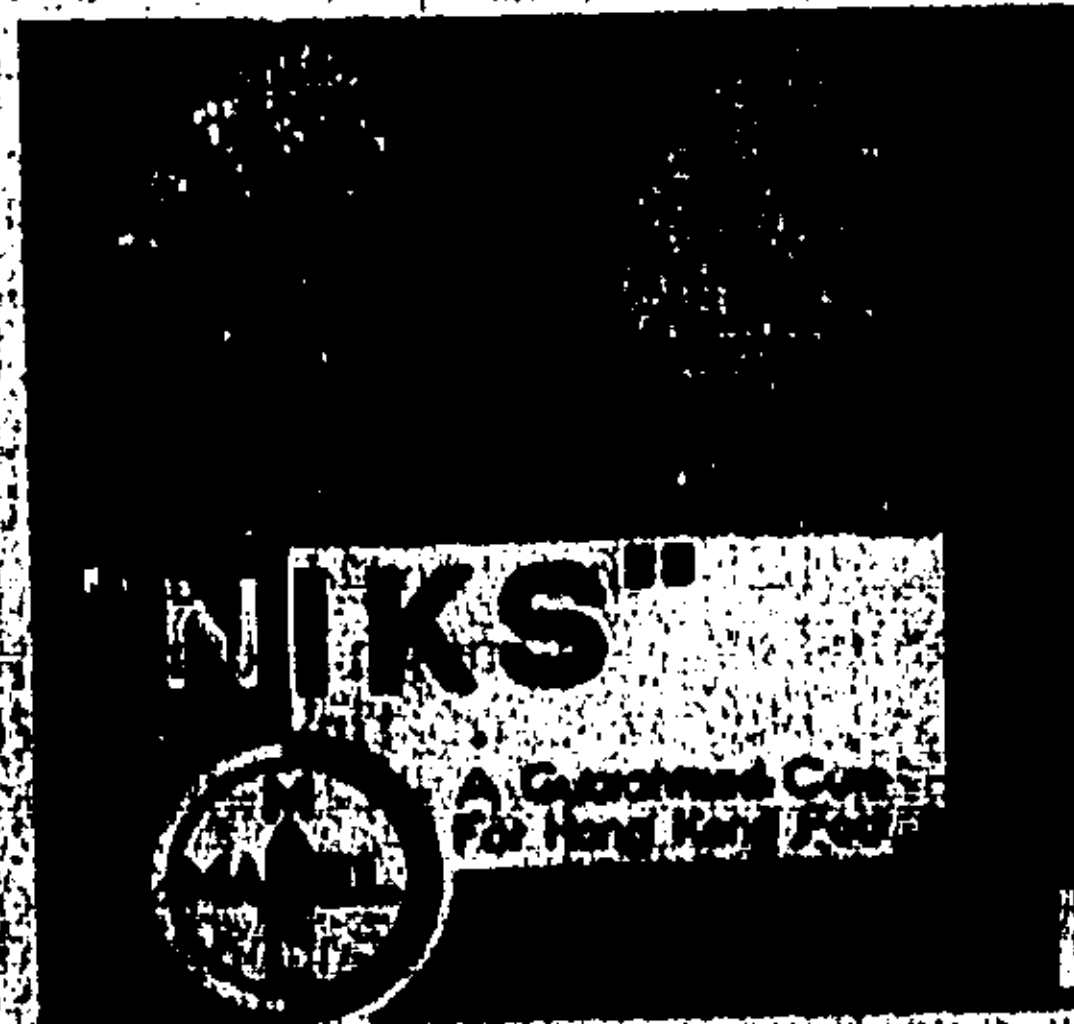
"That doesn't help us much. It's our job to catch the two hold-up men. Are you sure there were two?"

"Something about the way I said that must have made an impression on Jock. 'Sure,' he said. 'Two. Why?'"

"Because," I told him, "I've a hunch there was only one."

"Just then Clancey came back. 'Not much to go on, Clancey said. 'Must have been experts to crack that safe. It's possible there's some finger-prints around. I left the boys there. Shall I look for prints? How about sending out a call?'"

"Never mind the call," I said. "Do



HUNGARY GETS HER POUND OF FLESH

Troops To Occupy Czech Border Towns

Komarom Meeting Reaches Agreement

Komarom, To-day.

The Hungarian and Czech delegations in the minority conference being held here have reached an agreement in regard to territory to be ceded to Hungary.

The agreement provides for occupation by Hungarian troops within thirty-six hours of the two towns of Polysas and Satoraljaiújváros, Progressive release of Hungarian political prisoners in Czecho-Slovakia, and

Progressive release of Hungarians from the Czech Army.

A few hours before the opening of the conference, an unidentified aeroplane scattered leaflets in Russian and Hungarian over parts of Ruthenia.

URGED TO DESERT

The leaflets urged the inhabitants to demand secession from Czecho-Slovakia, and incited the people to refuse to pay taxes and soldiers to desert from the Czech Army.

Deserters who hand in machine-guns and rifles are promised payment in Hungarian money, the leaflets alleging that the Czech crown is losing its value.

This was apparently a move by sections of the Ruthenians who oppose the decision of their representatives in favour of an autonomous Ruthenia within Czecho-Slovakia.

ONLY PRELIMINARY

Yesterday's territorial agreement was merely preliminary cession of the two frontier towns, and the conversation will continue for several days.

It is expected that the main outline of the region to be handed over will not be known for two or three days.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATIONS

As the Hungarian delegation drove through New-Komorn on their way to the conference, a crowd of several thousand Hungarians assembled at the Bridgehead and shouted continuously, "we demand everything back again! we want the whole Oberland back! we won't stand for any more bargaining!"

In the vestibule of Ratheus, the Hungarian delegation was received by the Slovak delegates headed by Slovak Premier, M. Tiso.

Proceedings began without delay.

The first result of the Czech-Hungarian negotiations was that Czech troops should at once begin to evacuate the two frontier zones as a symbol of the willingness of the Czechs to part with the purely Hungarian territory of Oberland. Hungarian troops will occupy these two zones within 36 hours.

TWO TOWNS

One of these zones is the Hungarian town of Polysas, hitherto known in Czech as Sany and the other is Satoraljaiújváros on Czech territory.

Polysas is close to the Hungarian frontier, about 90 kilometres north of Budapest and has 5,600 inhabitants.

Satoraljaiújváros is a Hungarian frontier town on the Budapest-

Lamberg Railway. This town was split into two by the Treaty of Trianon, a greater part remaining Hungarian, while a smaller part, on which an important shunting railway junction is situated, became Czech.

During the negotiations, which were conducted in a friendly spirit, crowds outside kept shouting, "everything back again! everything back again!"

After approval of the demands that Czechs have to fulfil at once, the Hungarian delegates made known their remaining demands. The Czechs have asked for time to consider these.

The next meeting is expected to take place this afternoon.—Trans-Ocean.

DRAMATIST SENDS INSIGNIA BACK TO THE DUCE

Racialism Protest By M. Bernstein

M. Henri Bernstein, the French dramatist, has returned to Signor Mussolini the insignia of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, one of Italy's highest decorations, as a protest against the recent anti-Jewish measures of the Fascist Government.

In a telegram to the Duce M. Bernstein says: "Permit me today to return to you this decoration. I can no longer regard it as an honour to wear it when you persecute, in the name of a new-fangled racialism, Italian citizens who are above reproach."

M. Bernstein writes in the "Paris Soir": "Up to 1936 I looked upon the Duce as a European of genius. It was a mistake. Since the axis Mussolini has been on the decline."

"It is not because of his rapprochement with Germany, for a temporary collaboration perhaps was justifiable, politically."

"A great statesman should know how to keep his distances, yet despite 15 years of pledges and grandiloquent speeches, Signor Mussolini has abandoned Austria to Hitler and to Germanism."

"The German soldier, enemy of all time, holds the entry to the Brenner. A war which took four years to win has been lost in a few hours."

"It is a cheap success after that to borrow from one's new masters the goose-step or the ferocities of anti-Semitism."



ALL READY FOR THE SHOW. The only show in the world confined to smooth fox terriers is the Smooth Fox Terrier Association's Annual championship show which is held in Bloomsbury, London. The show will be taking place in the near future and there will be over 200 entries to be judged. All ready for the show—puppies belonging to Mrs. Wilson of Ealing with a cup won by their sire, wonder whether they will be lucky this year. (Copyright).

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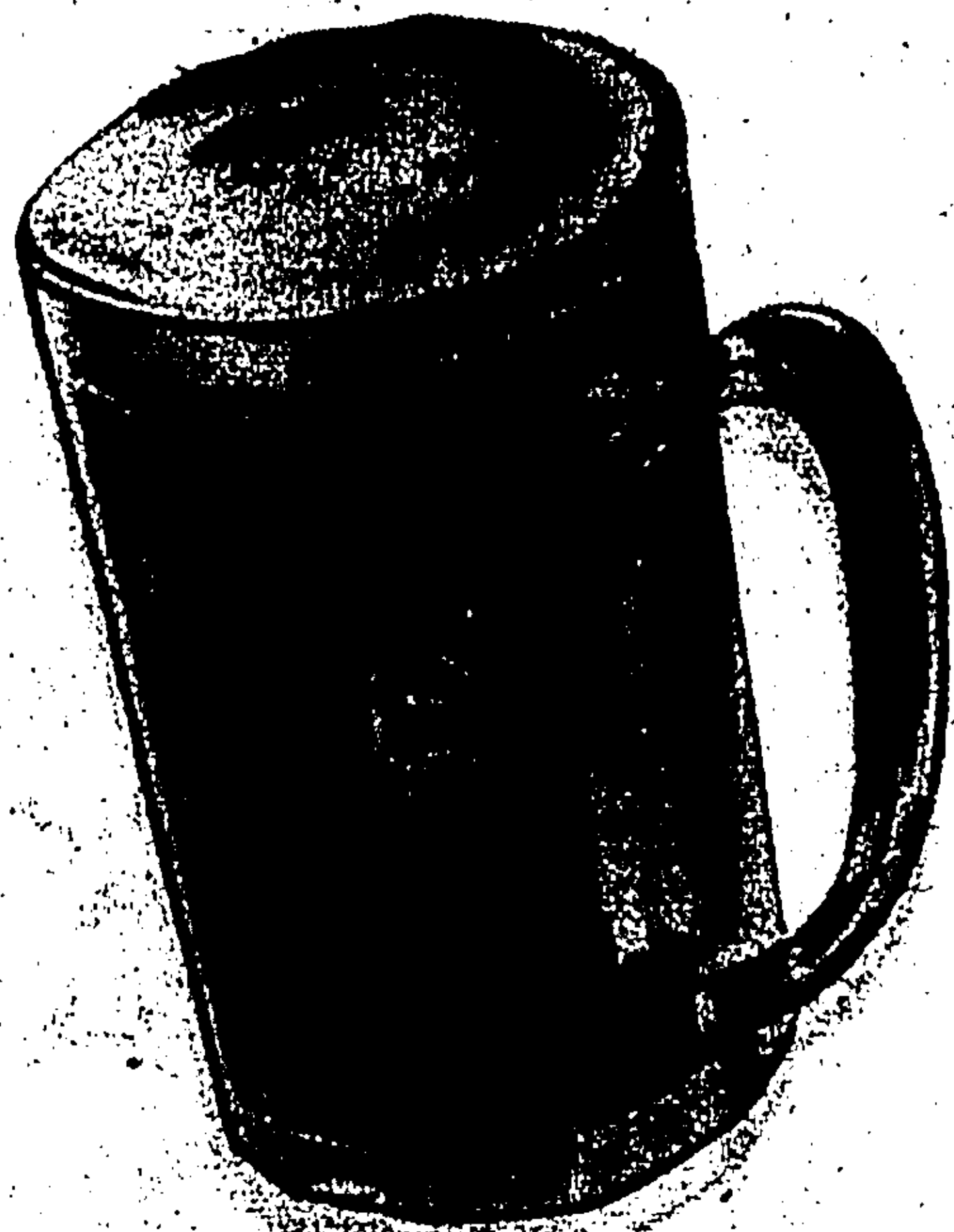
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Hong Kong, Monday, October 10, 1938.

A PIONEER IN SOCIAL REFORM

A Bill has just passed its second reading in New Zealand under the provisions of which all persons will ultimately, at the age of sixty, have a pension of thirty shillings a week. It is one of the most notable of the social measures introduced by the Dominion's first purely Labour Government, which is now in its third year of office, but it is by no means the only one of its kind. Since it came to power Mr. Savage's Ministry has established a forty-hour week for industry and a basic wage and has revived the system of compulsory arbitration. It has restored the cuts in salaries and wages made during the slump, embarked on a large policy of public works, reinstituted a graduated land tax, and nationalised the Reserve Bank. It has fixed guaranteed prices for certain staple articles of dairy produce and taken virtual control of land transport. It has made broadcasting a Government service and — a highly interesting experiment — devoted one station to the transmission of Parliamentary debates, a feature that is said to be greatly appreciated by New Zealand's scattered settlers.

As a whole the programme would astonish and might alarm any country that had not behind it a vigorous record of social progress. But New Zealand led the way in legislation of this kind long before a "Socialist" Government was in power there or in any part of the British Commonwealth. Her political evolution is well described in a volume just published, "Socialism in New Zealand," by Mr. J. A. Lee, who is Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Minister of Finance in the Dominion. He reminds us that the pace set in the nineties by such sturdy Radicals as Seddon and Ballance and, for a time, by Sir Joseph Ward was one that slower-moving communities of the British people may still envy. A graduated land tax was passed in 1891 to break up the big estates. Women were enfranchised two years later. Compulsory arbitration in labour disputes followed in 1894, and on its heels pensions legislation. So rapid was the progress of reform that Sir Joseph Ward, in a well-remembered phrase a few years later, declared for "a legislative holiday." But by that time the State had embarked on old-age pensions, had developed State fire, life, and accident insurance,

a State housing scheme, and a coal-mining business, and had greatly improved the hospital system. The impetus thus given to social progress carried it on even under change of Ministry, and the Conservative Mr. Massey found himself responsible for establishing widows' pensions and for a great development of hydro-electrical power.

Signs Of Mourning

The Bishop of Ely's suggestion that drawn blinds on the occasion of a funeral are to be deprecated as part of the "excessive signs of mourning such as were customary in England not many years ago" prompts the thought that we have very successfully got rid of many of those "excessive signs." They are supposed to have reached their summit in the nineteenth century in the example set by Queen Victoria. Some little time after the death of the Prince Consort, Clarendon wrote to the Ambassador in Paris saying that he thought it would be safe for him to go to some modest entertainments now, but that it was well to be careful since the Queen had recently sent back some papers submitted to her on the ground that the black border was not deep enough. How often do any of us receive a letter now with black bordering? Then there was the obligation to appear, after the death of a near relative, in that extremity of black caricatured by Wilde in "The Importance of Being Earnest." People left provision in their wills for mourning gloves and mourning rings. Children were great sufferers, being dressed in black from head to foot, denied over considerable periods all forms of entertainment, and for a time regarded as "unfeeling" if they laughed or romped at home. Nowadays children are rarely seen in black, and widows' weeds are fast disappearing.

The "Cambridge Fragments"

Some wallpaper found "roughly rolled up" in a Brighton cellar, where it had lain for many years, is said to be of "priceless value," having been manufactured in China in the later half of the eighteenth century. Even then it is a younger production than a discovery made at Cambridge in the year 1911. At the Lodge of Christ's College workmen found the original beams of the ceiling of the entrance hall and of the dining-room covered with paper bearing a black and white design. When the design was reconstructed it was seen that it consisted of a conventional pomgranate form of Florentine pattern with floriated decoration. The find became more important, however, when it was found that printing on the back consisted of fragments of a poem on the death of Henry VII. (April, 1509). As the Lodge was completed about the end of 1509, it was virtually certain that the paper was affixed to the beams when the Lodge was first occupied. It is agreed, too, that the printer of these fortunately preserved fragments was Hugo Goss of Beverley and York, who came from Antwerp, and was a printer at York years before there were any at Cambridge.

Marriage At 14 His Recipe For Happiness

GREATEST THREAT TO CHURCH

Sir C. Norwood On
Totalitarianism

'ROTTEN' STANDARDS OF MODERN LIFE

Totalitarian dangers to Christianity and modern social tendencies were referred to by Sir Cyril Norwood. President of St. John's College, Oxford.

In his presidential address to the Conference of Modern Churchmen at Loughborough, Leicestershire, Sir Cyril said he believed that only by Christian education could the world be saved from an abyss of which no man could see the bottom.

The ordinary man no longer feared Hell and had ceased seriously to hope for Heaven. "The one is becoming a region of comic stories and the other of fairy tales," Sir Cyril added.

Perhaps the strongest threat to Christianity came from totalitarianism in all its forms. It could not honestly be denied that Nazism in Germany, Communism in Russia, and Fascism in Italy had conferred a good many benefits on their respective countries.

INDIVIDUAL SUBMERGED

But these benefits were bought at a heavy price. Apart from the State, the individual had no value. The race, the nation, the party, stood supreme, demanding and receiving complete surrender.

"This is fundamentally at issue with Christianity, which holds that human personality has value in itself," said Sir Cyril. "There can be no compromise or conciliation between totalitarianism and true Christianity, for they are at bottom opposed."

Christianity has to face a struggle over a wider field and of severer intensity than any, perhaps, it has yet known. Bound up with it is the hope of democracy. To conceal these truths is to mislead the people.

"We should, I think, see a strong Fascist party form itself if ever Labour came into power with an absolute majority; nor should I be other than apprehensive for true freedom if some sections of the Labour party had their own way."

"For the truth is that materialism, in the decay of Christianity, has taken a strong hold upon many in all classes, and the materialist has no use for the freedom of other people."

One was commonly told, Sir Cyril said, that the Church was faced by so great a relaxation and change of morals as to amount to a rejection of Christian morality by the modern world.

CINEMAS AND NEWSPAPERS

It had to be admitted that the standards of a certain section of society, and among them a certain section of the intellectuals, were extremely loose and, as he would say, rotten.

But their example did not spread to the mass of the nation save in so far as it acted healthily as a warning example.

"The cinema admittedly is aphrodisiac and some newspapers sensational and salacious, but both are below the intelligence and the moral standard of the public for whom they cater although they do not know it."

Patriarch Who Speaks Seven Languages

Kosta Stankovitch, patriarch of the little Jugoslavian colony in Essex, knows seven languages and cannot read or write a word in any of them.

He has been married to the same wife since he was 14, and believes in letting the young to marry as soon as they fall in love.

A couple of months ago he led a motor tour of British-born relatives back in Yugoslavia.

The result was that four young men found brides in Bosnia after a three weeks' tour.

They were married in the same church there, and then they motor-ed back to England.

I went to the village of Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, to find out how these hasty marriages were getting along.

I found a dump of motorcars in various stages of decomposition, two gilded caravans and two wooden huts at the top of a gentle rise, writes an "Evening Standard" reporter.

A plump, brown-skinned girl who was knitting in a rough little garden said "Good afternoon" shyly, and bolted indoors.

Then Mr. Stankovitch came out. He is 68, spare, swarthy.

He has a luxuriant moustache, bushy eyebrows and sunbursts of wrinkles, as though he had spent years screwing up his eyes in the Tropics. He has.

NOT A GIPSY

He is not a gipsy, but he is a roamer. He has been all over South America. He has gone over tracks in the Andes and trails in Canada. He used to train brown bears and monkeys and run a small circus. Also he dealt in horses.

Now the main job of his family is buying old cars and breaking them up. In the winter he saws up logs and sells firewood, dragging a trailer behind a Bentley.

These Jugoslavian girls have married into a motor-owning family. Patriarch Stankovitch unfortunately smashed up his Minerva in Switzerland during the bridal tour.

But he has another by the dump and one of his sons, who has two other cars has left a Delage behind.

The Stankovitch clan has multiplied since Kosta, his brother-in-law, and their families arrived in England 42 years ago and decided to settle down.

But it is one of Mr. Stankovitch's sorrows that it has to be multiplied move rapidly. "We are not great breeders," he said. "I had six children and four are living. The others have only two or three."

Only one of the brides, 16-year-old Mella, lives at Little Baddow, where the patriarch owns 20 acres of land. The others have gone to seats in Thrope, Surrey, and Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

And unfortunately, Mella, the

He is too late. Now I have been married for 54 years and there is my wife over there—be motioned to an elderly woman with a shawl over her head who was picking scraps of metal from the car dump.

"We have had our quarrels, but everybody does. We are happy. Oh yes. Our Greek Orthodox religion allows no divorce. That is right. Oh yes. In London they have 3,000 divorces. That is wrong. They wait too long. A man here in Essex he wait for seven years and then the girl marry some other man. That is wrong."

"Unless you are a very bad man you should marry young at 14 like me, and be happy."

"Oh yes," said the young Kosta.

"WE LIVE SIMPLY"

Patriarch Stankovitch lit his pipe and considered the view of pleasant countryside. "I have seen many lands. I have not much money, but I have near wanted anything. We live simply. Our cow gives us milk. We have a radio. The winters are mild in England. I have rheumatism now, oh yes; but my father was 95 and my great-grandfather was 124 when he died."

And then his voice became touched with melancholy, and he said. "I cannot read or write. If only I was a scholar. I would have a little business now—a shop. But it is too late; oh yes, too late."

My last sight of little Jugoslavia in Essex, was of an old woman bent over broken car bodies, and of young and old Kosta leaning on the fence and considering the pleasant prospect of their adopted land.

"Go back to Jugoslavia to live?" young Kosta had said "Not me. Give me England."

The Stankovitches are here to stay.

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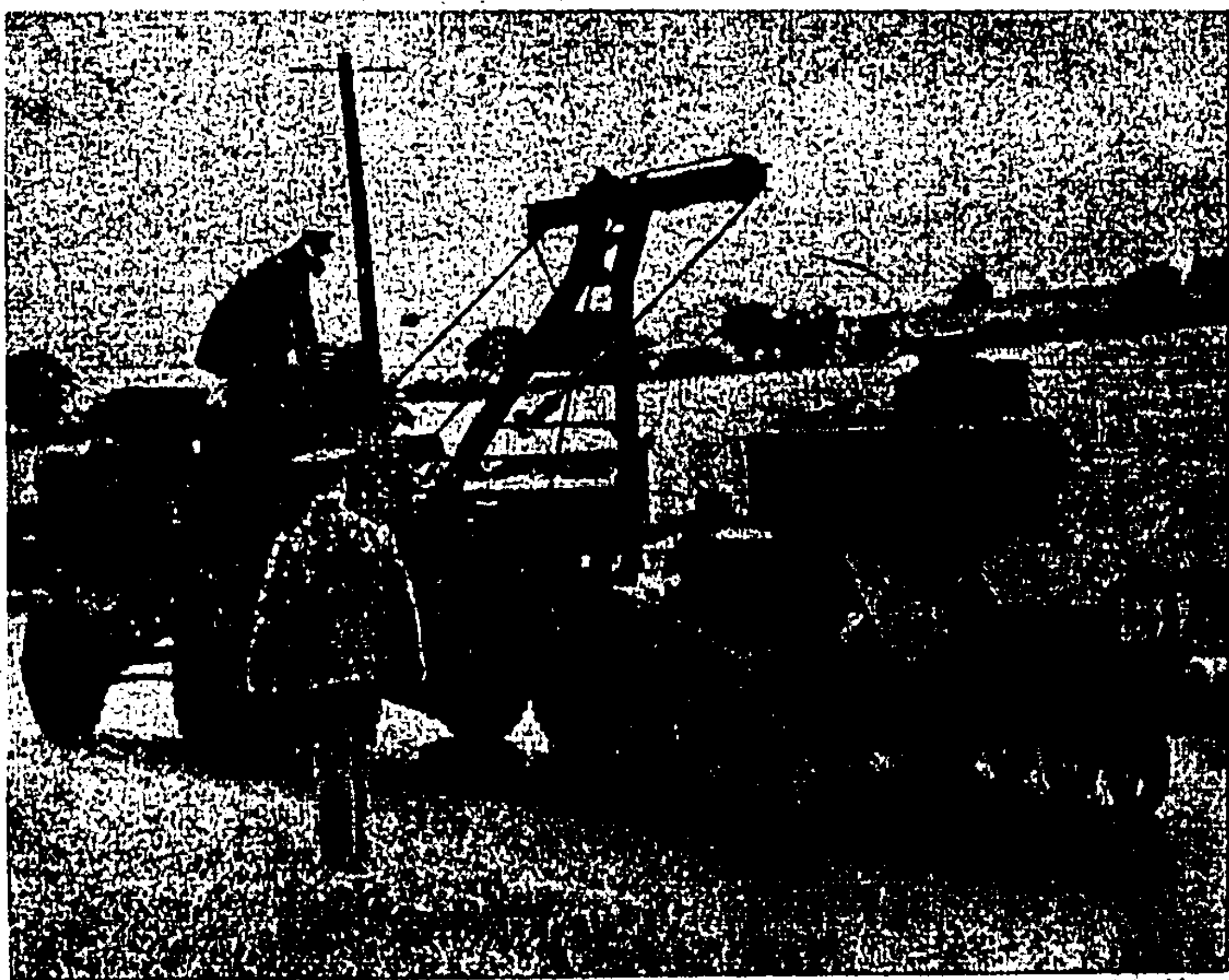
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Two probable diving champions of the future can often be found at practice at the Kingfisher Pool, Woddford, Essex. They are little Maureen Dodds, aged nine and Rex Hayden, aged eight. Cyril Laxton, the famous swimming coach, predicts that they will both be champions one day. They are his pupils. A perfect double. An unusual picture of a double dive, the divers being Maureen Dodds and Rex Hayden. (Copyright).



One of the small tanks taking part in Mobile Division training in Stockbridge, Hants, broke a driving track and turned completely over into a ditch in North Street, Rapley, on the main London-Southampton road. The breakdown lorry arrives to take the tank away. (Copyright).

Chinese Successes In Tehan Area

Hankow, To-day.

Fighting is continuing at Liuling station, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway south of Sinyang.

A Japanese cavalry detachment is holding the station against Chinese counter-attacks, it is reported here.

Japanese forces are attacking the Chinese positions south-east of Hsintien and north-east of Macheng.

On the southern Yangtse front, Chinese troops have recaptured Wanchiashan, north-west of Tehan, according to a Chinese military communique.

Japanese troops who crossed the Fu River south-west of Yanghsin launched a vigorous attack last night upon the Chinese positions on the north bank of the river guarding Yanghsin.

LANDING REPULSED

It is claimed that the Chinese on the south bank of the Yangtse repulsed a landing attempt by Japanese bluejackets at Wei-yuankou. The naval landing party was carried up from Tien-chiacheng by a transport under the escort of six warships.

In an engagement between Chinese shore batteries and Japanese warships, three Japanese warships, it is claimed, were damaged, and two motorboats sunk by artillery fire. — Reuter.

LIULIN OCCUPATION

Hankow To-day.

Official messages received here last night confirm that Japanese troops have occupied Liulin, a town south of Sinyang on the Peiping-Hankow Line.

Chinese troops are now concentrating at Cock's Hill where they will attempt to drive the Japanese away from the railway track. — Our Own Correspondent.

OUTFLANKING

Hankow, To-day.

Reports from Nanchang state that the Japanese forces operating between Juichang and Wuning are now moving south-eastwards, presumably to outflank the Chinese forces at Tehan, gateway to Nanchang.

Fierce fighting is reported in that area—Our Own Correspondent.

KOTIEN RAID

Hankow, To-day.

Five Japanese planes raided the small town of Kotien, forty kilometres east of Hankow in the south bank of the Yangtze, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several missiles destroyed a number of civilian

LONDON KEEPS BLUECHER STORY ALIVE

London, To-day.

The "mystery" of Marshal Bluecher, commander of the Red Far Eastern Army, continues in the British press to make an outstanding claim on public interest.

Papers like the "Evening Standard" publish reports from their own correspondents to the effect that Marshal Bluecher "is still alive" but is being kept prisoner in Sverdlovsk.

Reason for this and other new arrests in the Soviet is said to be the struggle now going on for possession of supreme power.

It is alleged that after having himself co-operated in obtaining the condemnation of Marshal Tuchatchevsky, Marshal Bluecher became involved in a plot to overthrow Stalin and Voroshiloff. — Trans-Ocean.

FREE CORPS DISBANDED

Reichenberg, To-day.

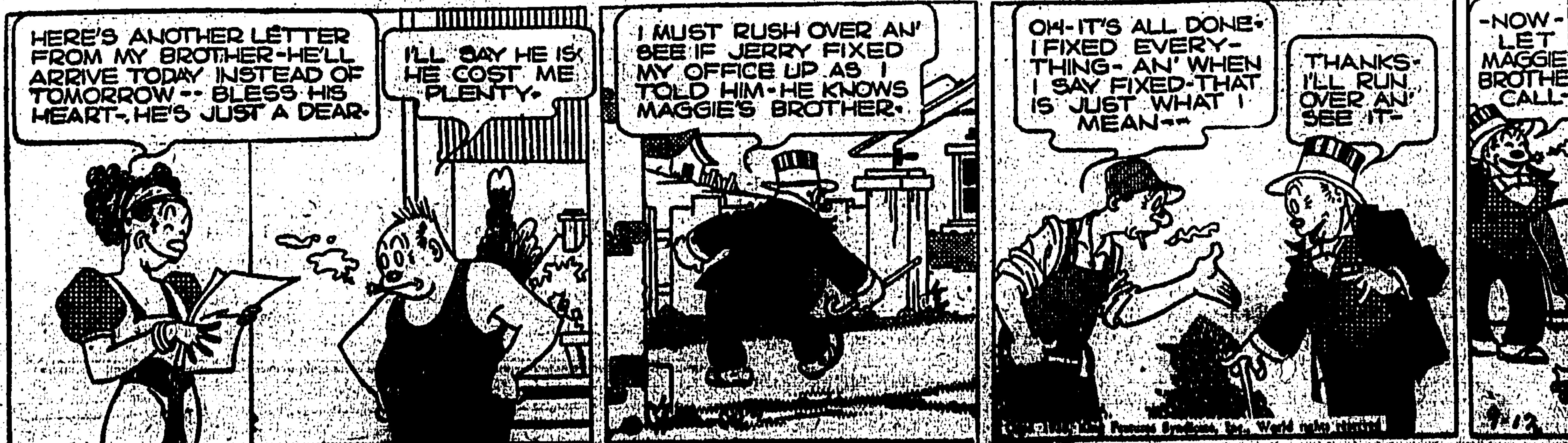
Reichs-Commissar Henlein, as leader of the Sudeten German Free Corps, issued the following command last night:

"I dissolve the Sudeten German Free Corps as from to-day. I entrust my deputy, Karl Hermann Frank, with the execution of this command and with the dismissal of members of the free corps to their homes." — Trans-Ocean.

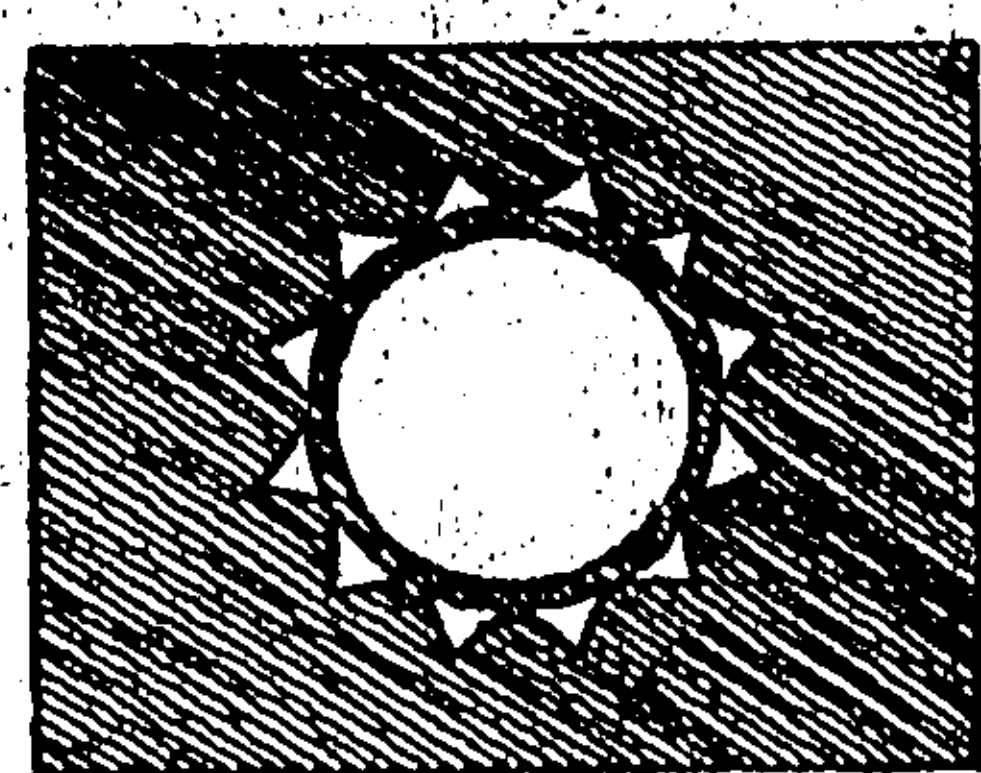
houses.

Previous to the raid, the five enemy planes, together with three others, made an extensive reconnaissance over a wide area in the vicinity of Hankow, but did not approach the city limit.—Central News.

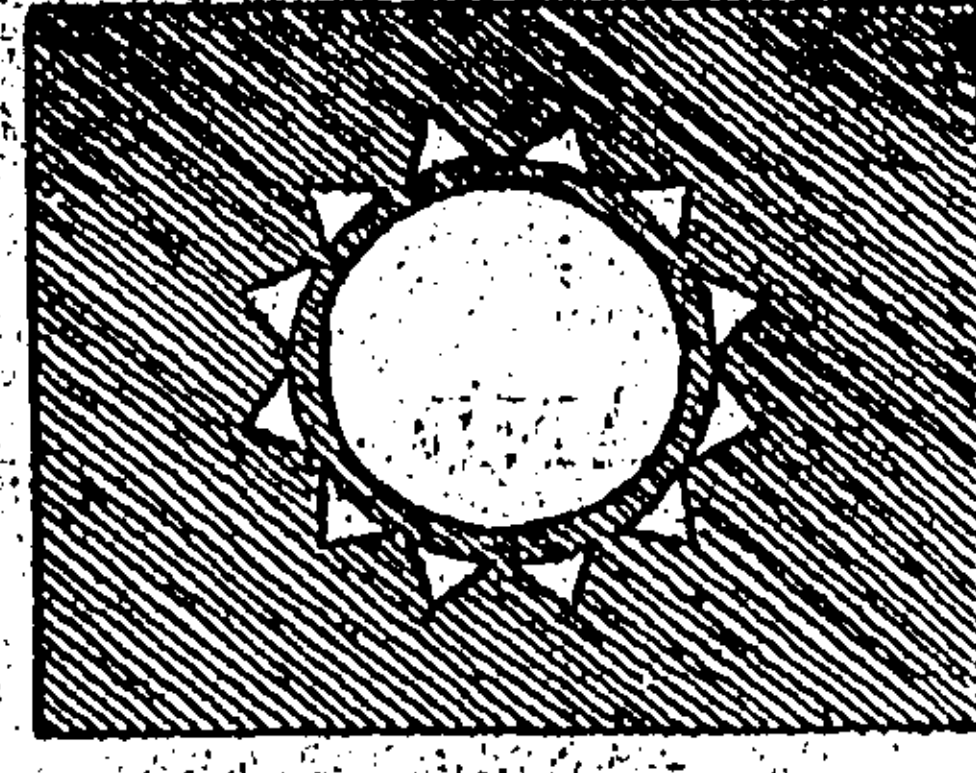
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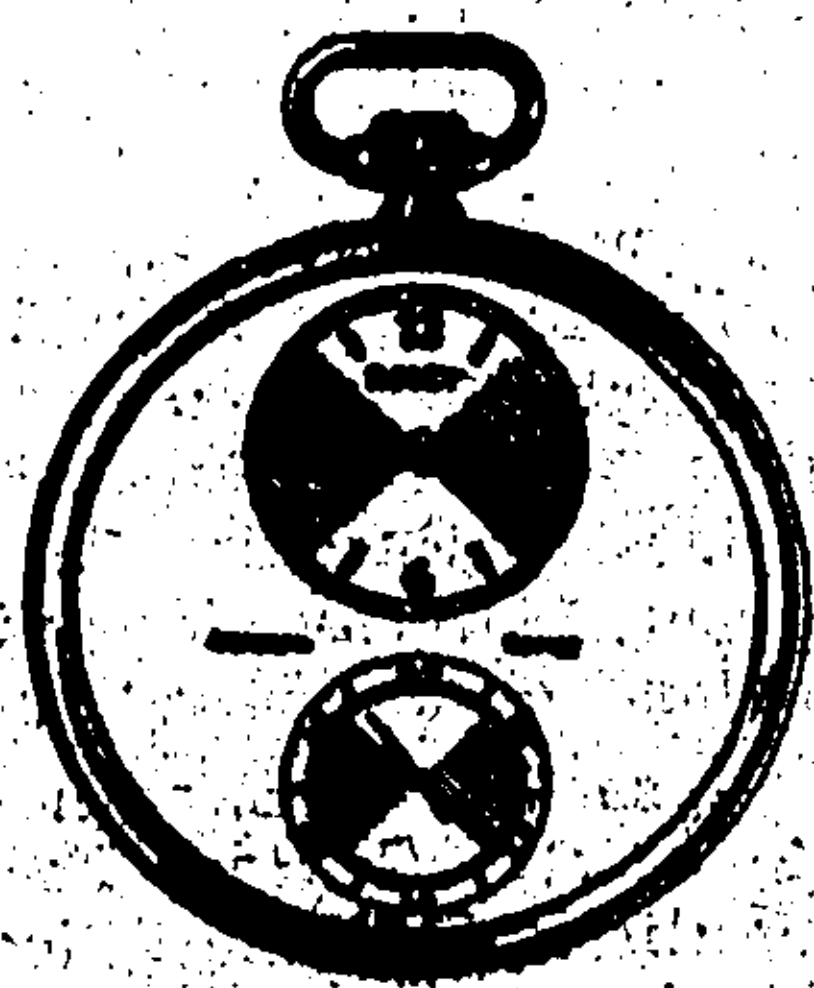
China's National Day 1938

HISTORY is rarely made clear to contemporaries and there are still many factors in China's determined war of resistance to Japanese militaristic ambition and outrage which remain obscure. This much is clear, however, as the second Double Tenth Anniversary celebration since the outbreak of hostilities comes round: China can look back upon the past twelve months with pardonable pride and into the future with well-based confidence. There will be no elaborate ceremonial in celebration of the National Day. The earnest business of the moment precludes costly festival. In heart and mind, however, there is room for deep satisfaction. Never before since the Foundation of the Republic could it be said with so much truth that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's dream of a unified China was so genuinely real and effective. At no time has it been more certain than to-day that Japan's policy of conquest in China is doomed to failure, just as the policy which immediately preceded it, the policy of "peaceful disruption," failed.

In the great test of the past fifteen months, the Chinese Government has proved too strong to destroy and the Chinese people too much awakened to deceive. Any chance the Japanese might have had has been ruined by their politi-

cal stupidity and still more by the atrocities which have marked the progress of their armies. The only result has been to rouse the whole nation to united resistance, creating a new spirit in China. By now the Japanese would probably admit their failure, but would not confess defeat. They have undertaken the far greater task of universal conquest. They are determined to carry the war into every province, first to subdue the whole nation with bombs and bullets and then to rule it with bayonets. The ruthless terrorism which contradicted their original policy has been made an essential part of the new policy. They are ready to kill the fighting men, to terrorise the civilians, to lay waste the cities, to destroy the means of production, to ruin the country in order to fulfil a vain ambition. For that ambition cannot be achieved. Before leaving China the leader of the German military mission stated that in his opinion China was bound to win in the end, and that opinion is now shared by almost all foreign observers. Japan has neither the men nor the money to conquer China in a ten years' war such as that suggested by General Ugaki. China's endurance, stoicism, heroism are merits too powerful for the madman of Asia.

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CHINESE VICTORY

Political Preparations For The Last Battle Of War

In the present case of China, however, General Chiang Kai-shek is not only, as generalissimo, like General Foch but, as sole supreme leader, equivalent in authority and functions to the French, British and United States governments during the Great War.

NATIONAL GROUP-LEADERSHIP

On this view of government in a period of modern war, it appears that the Chinese state-system should be adjusted to the conditions sets up under the impact and ruthless pressure of the invasion which Japan is pushing on in China with all the modern science and technical organisations learnt by her from the West. And independently of the vital question of principle involved, it is wise as well as expedient that there should be a reconstitution of the Chinese leadership. The war-task is too formidable for any single man, Chinese or foreign, because it exacts qualities of mind and sheer physical strength that no one man can possibly possess. And it is possible that if Hitler or Mussolini were to replace the Chinese general, neither of them might do better or they might even do worse.

I suggest, therefore, that the first condition of Chinese victory is a strengthened leadership to be effected by the transformation of the existing one-man party leadership into a national group-leadership, consisting of General Chiang Kai-shek himself and two to four of the fittest men available who, as a war-government, are to exercise the supreme power which is now wielded by the General alone.

PRINCIPLE OF NATIONAL FRONT

The second "imperative" of victory is that, since the war of resistance can be won only by the Nation as a whole and not by a section of it or a party, there must be a mobilisation of the entire man-power, material resources and moral energies of the Chinese Nation and conversion of these "raw materials" into maximum war-power. This is to be carried through by the transformation of the United Front, now but a mere mechanical union of the Kuomintang and the Kung-chantang (communist) and other political parties which are responsive only to divided or rival loyalties, into a real National Front or union sacree of all Chinese individually dedicated and determined to assist in winning the war, regardless of party or personal considerations.

I have believed in the United Front because it was national necessity, a vital act of statesmanship if civil war was to end and the political and intellectual energies of the Nation and its finances were not to be dissipated and wasted while Japanese aggression went on unchecked.

To-day Chinese unity has been realised through the United Front, but it has not yet been possible to organise and mobilise

the full force of national unity owing to the political activities of the parties constituting the United Front. When a member of the Kuomintang or of the Kung-chantang says or does anything, his immediate reaction is to consider whether his utterance or his act is consistent with his membership of the party to which he belongs and which exacts his loyalty. In other words, he thinks consciously or unconsciously of the interests of his party, and his party loyalty largely influences, if it does not actually determine, his conduct as a worker in the cause of national resistance. Hence the party struggle that goes on fiercely under the surface of the United Front, and its sequelae of friction, misunderstanding and mistrust whenever resistance calls for co-operation between and among the members of the United Front parties.

THE FOREIGN FACTOR

The third imperative of victory is that the National Government, strengthened by becoming truly national through ceasing to be a purely party government as a result of the transformation of the leadership, must work for effective foreign assistance and co-operation in order to increase the striking force of Chinese war-power.

Because China is not sufficiently industrialised to manufacture the weapons of war to arm her millions of fighting men for self-defence, she is of necessity dependent on some form of foreign aid to sustain the war of resistance. This admission or rather inexorable fact involves no humiliation or loss of "face." We are not engaged in a civil war in which it would be dangerous to invite foreign intervention: we are engaged in a war of resistance against foreign aggression and invasion. And no Power, great or small, prepares for or engages in a modern war without some specific treaty ally or allies at its side when the day of destiny dawns.

CHINESE DIPLOMATIC FRONT

To realise this third imperative or condition of victory, there must be a through reorganisation of the Chinese diplomatic front in recognition of the fact that the active sectors of the front lie not only in Chungking but in Europe and the United States — in Geneva where the civilised world meets and listens, in Moscow, London, Paris Washington. And the Chinese Foreign Minister should sometimes be present on these fighting sectors to conduct in person major diplomatic operations.

The "imperative" also calls for a reasoned formulation of a general foreign policy based on on existing world realities as well as of specific policies regarding (a) Soviet Russia whose immediate help within the ambit of the League resolutions is essential after the fall of Wuhan, and (b) Great Britain, France, the United States for financial and other assistance until they are strong enough together with Soviet Russia, either to restrain Japan by an overwhelming naval combination in Far Eastern waters or to demand cessation of Japanese savagery in China and compel Japanese attendance at congress or Pacific powers to settle the affairs of Far Asia.



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JAPAN'S HOPELESS TASK

THE longer one lives in the Japanese-occupied areas the more obvious it becomes that Japan has already lost the war. This conclusion is forced upon one not so much by the military aspects of the situation, for it is still apparent that Japan can continue to win victories in traditional warfare, as by the growing evidence of her political stupidity.

On January 16 and again on May 10, when the earlier policy was restated in the same terms, Japan, by her decision not to recognise the National Government of China, set herself a political problem for which she cannot possibly find a solution. To chastise the Kuomintang is one thing; to eliminate it is another. By choosing the second the Japanese have committed themselves to the establishment in China of a new Government, a new political theory, and a new Civil Service. Considering the size of China and the length of time it has taken her to build up modern political institutions, it is clear that even under the most favourable conditions such a task would be a severe test of the highest statesmanship.

But the conditions were not favourable. In the first place, the Japanese have not been able, as they expected, to rely upon a powerful pro-Japanese party, a quick seizure of power, the goodwill of numerous disaffected elements, and a rapid collapse of the Kuomintang, which before the war appeared to be so seriously demoralised. The Japanese have reckoned without a quarter of a century of Nationalist education, and they have discovered that Chinese over fifty, such as the decrepit, sorry-looking Anfu clique who man their puppet Governments, have neither the ability to rule nor the prestige to command respect. The second mistake came after the conflict began; it was the grounds on which they chose to conduct their propaganda. These were, briefly, to pursue a holy war against Communism in a country which had nothing to fear from it and against a people who, if forced to choose, would certainly prefer Communism to Japan; to eliminate "anti-Japanese feeling" while at the same time doing everything to create it; and, most serious of all, to destroy the first Government which can claim to have united China since the Revolution.

The political problem has been met by pouring old wine into new bottles. Bringing to their task colonial experience in Korea and Manchuria, the Japanese continue to use the methods which have been found to be more or less successful in those countries. They cannot understand or invent any propaganda designed to appeal to people beyond the reach of their bayonets; and even when people are under their bayonets they defeat their own ends by the unimaginative thoroughness of their methods. This fact is of considerable importance when it is remembered that very few Chinese indeed are under direct Japanese military control. It is the contrast between the highly developed communications of the big cities and the railways on the one hand and the vast areas of the hinterland on the other which explains the pattern of military operation. It is no accident that the invading armies have penetrat-

ed with such startling rapidity along China's main railways; it is no accident that they have not seen nine-tenths of the area which they are supposed to occupy. Under these conditions the political problem was by no means easy; to succeed it was necessary for the Japanese to set up in the railway zones a Government which would have a fair chance of extending automatically to the hinterland. In other words, the situation is one in which there is no middle way between a Chinese Government exercising real power, which would be of no service to the Japanese military, and complete Japanese control behind Chinese puppets. The opportunity to seek the first solution having been

mental task was to establish the principle of legitimacy—hence the New People's Principle. According to this principle all things like to live, but have varying powers of resistance; the good are strong and the weak are bad; heaven allows the good to grow and the weak to die. When men fight, it is those who follow the Kingly Way, "Wang Tao," against those who do not. This Kingly Way includes, according to the Japanese, getting rid of selfishness, avoiding Marxism, achieving sincerity, regulating the heart, and being correct in such important relations as those between husband and wife and parents and children, for those who do not understand these things follow the class war.

The new principle is naturally in conflict with the San Min Chu I. Nationalism, the first of the Three People's Principles, is said to be merely an outcome of pride and ostentation. Besides, the meaning of "Wang Tao" is that those countries with Virtue can receive the largest territory and that distinctions of race do not matter. Democracy, the second of Dr. Sun's principles, is equally mistaken because democratic institutions are impossible in China, where the population is too big and communications too undeveloped. The famous principle of Livelihood is dismissed as being sheer Communism. The only way to secure the livelihood of the people is to develop the resources of China with Chinese manpower.

(Continued on Page 17)

By
A.C.M.G.

thrown away on January 16, the attempt to impose the second naturally followed.

In this attempt the chief device, apart from the creation of puppet Governments, is the establishment of the Hsin Min Hui, or the New People's Society. This takes the place of the Kuomintang. The Hsin Min Chu I, or the New People's Principle, takes the place of the San Min Chu I, or Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, while the Hsin Min Hsueh Yuan, or the New People's University, is designed to train the new bureaucracy. The most funda-

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The Natural Development Of The Chinese Race

JUDGING from past history I dare say that the Chinese national race is based on natural development.

For several thousand years past Chinese civilisation has been extending from the Pamir Tableland to basins of the Yellow River, the Yangtze River and the Chu Kiang or the Pearl River. The gradual extension of Chinese influence along these plains did not rely upon force but by the process of cultural reformatory methods.

Any students of Eastern Culture would not forget the following quotations from the Chinese Classics—"Subdue by superior force is nothing but sheer jingoism", "To conquer by virtue is bound to be prosperous", "Should the neighbouring states be un-submissive it is necessary to reform and improve your own virtue so that that they may come under your rule", "To strengthen the defence of the country does not count on the natural protection from mountain's barriers and rivers", "The people are flocking to the virtuous ruler just as the water is running down from the stream."

The above citations can amply illustrate the spirit of the Chinese cultural reformatory policy.

However, the Chinese national race maintains a most significant and rigid determination and an unconquerable spirit. This can be fully illustrated by the following passages from the ancient Chinese Classics—"Should the head of the state call for general mobilisation I shall prepare my shield and sharpen my sword."

"It is better to die for your honour than to live in dishonour." "Sacrifice yourself for the course of right and justice." "Cowardice in war is no way of filial piety." "Your will and spirit must not be bind by force." From these teachings comes the iron-will of our present resistance.

It is based on the policy of non-aggression and no hesitation in defending ourselves that yield the characteristics of the Chinese people and the natural development of the Chinese race.

With such an overwhelming population and its national characteristics I can say for certain and without fear of contradiction that the Chinese race possesses an amazing power of absorption rather than to be absorbed by any alien race. This can be traced and testified by history. The domination of the Mongols in Central China during the Yuan Dynasty and the overlordship of the Manchus during the Ching Regime are excellent examples of being absorbed and denationalised by the Chinese race.

It was on the principle of the general tendency of the time and the natural development of the Chinese race that our late leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen started the successful revolutionary movement. Consequently, his external policy was to assist and restore the weak nations and his internal doctrine was to sacrifice everything for the cause of revolution.

Under the yoke of Manchu autocracy and foreign aggression during the Ching Dynasty, Chinese national sentiment was re-

By
**Mr. Chou
Chi-kang**

awakened and was responsible for the downfall of the Manchu regime and the birth of the Chinese Republic on October 10, 1911. The celebration of this Double Tenth Anniversary can be said as one of the stages of the natural development of the Chinese national race.

Considering our country as her protectorate, the aggressor nation is enforcing her so-called "Continental Policy" by provoking incident after incident to justify her military aggression. At the same time they arouse the wholehearted resistance of the Chinese national race.

Since the beginning of whole-sale resistance against the Japanese attack, the strength of our forces has been greatly increased. In other words the longer we resist the stronger we become, and this can be established by

facts and figures.

As a matter of fact the iron-chain spirit of the Chinese characteristics welded and derived from thousands of years will unquestionably uphold the glorious history of the natural development of the Chinese national race.

The above statement is the impression I conceive in this year's celebration of the Double Tenth, and I am particularly grateful to the "China Mail" for the publication of a Double Tenth Supplement in honour of the occasion.



Mr. Chou Chi-kang, member of the Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang, China. Assistant Director of the Central Overseas Department Kuomintang, China. Vice Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, National Government of the Republic of China.



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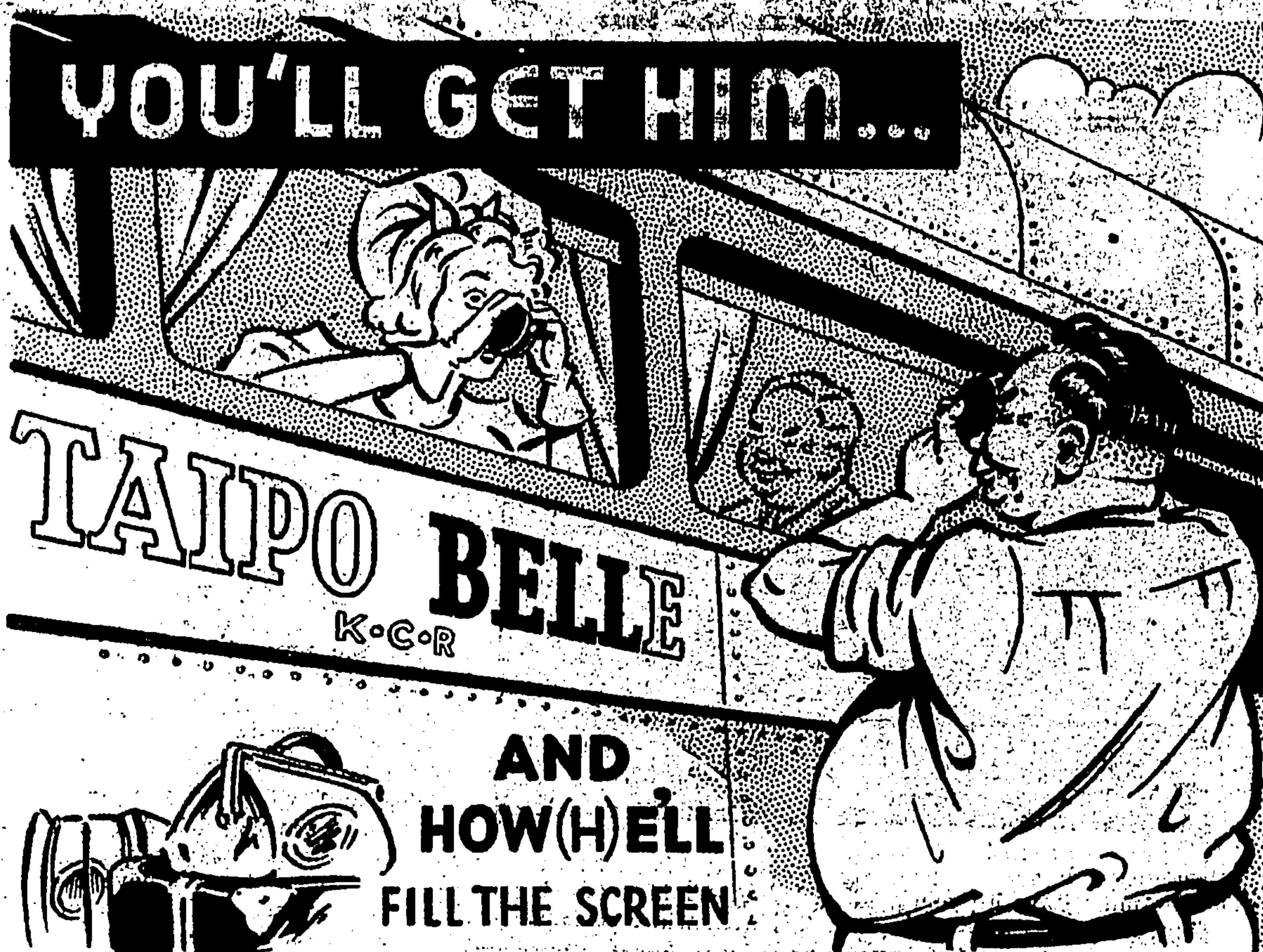
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NEVER before has my life been so full of interest and excitement. My country is now being invaded. Thirteen or fourteen months ago, we lived in perfect

NEVER before has my life been filled with so many thrills, excitements, worries and pains as in the past twelve months. Hardly has one day passed without some new incident to stir up my emotions and leave on my mind some deep impressions. Possibly it is both fortunate and unfortunate for a man of thirty-six years of age to have seen and suffered so much, while many other persons may not have the thrill of even seeing the slaughter of a pig in their normal life.

As a matter of fact, who can be so callous as to keep down his feelings and presume to be indifferent,—when he sees with his own eyes the wanton destructions wrought by aerial bombings, and the shapeless corpses littered in the streets to be carted away with blood still dripping; when he learns of the burning or looting of his own home and of the tragic deaths of his relatives and friends; and when he has to seek protection in foreign-controlled areas and live the life of a caged bird without much freedom? In



going through such horrible experiences, he must have his mind full of impressions. It is but natural that his smooth brow should be wrinkled and his hair marked with white streaks.

My country is now being invaded. Thirteen or fourteen months ago, we lived in perfect peace and with great expectations; for the good earth promised another good harvest, commerce and industry were well on the road to recovery, and the cursed depression was about to make a definite exit. But who could believe that in the twinkling of an eye, all these happy scenes of prosperity and affluence should be turned into the grim pictures of desolation and ruins? That the Sino-Japanese impasse would sooner or later come to a showdown was a certainty which admitted of no shadow of doubt. But that a spark set off at Lukuoichiao should lead to the present nation-wide conflagration is something which still keeps many of our people in bewilderment.

My home has been ruined. Before the war I had a comfortable home in Hangchow. But now I cannot say I have a home of my own. The fate of my Hangchow home is still unknown, for the news supplied to me by my Hangchow friends have been

By T. S. Young

(In the China Weekly Review).

so varied that all I can now say is this: If it was not totally burned down, it left nothing to be claimed by its rightful owner. I, of course, can easily set my doubt at rest by taking a trip to Hangchow myself, (but I am afraid to find out the truth) for in the present state of suspense, I can still live on hopes, so long as I choose to do so. At the time when hopes are not easily to be found, it is better not to shatter the ones which can still in small way give me some consolations. What a pity that many of us who have once had homes have now become homeless and have to eke out a miserable life in this over-crowded "Isolated Island"!

My pay has been cut. To tell the truth, I am no longer a jobholder, but become somewhat a parasite. The firm which I am connected with has suspended its business since the local hostilities, and nine-tenths of its employees were paid off at the end of last year. I am one of the few fortunate ones kept by the firm for no other purposes than to keep watch of its archives, safes and account books. Since there is nothing to be attended to, our office has virtually become a sort of tea-house, where we can sip tea, talk about nothing in particular and take naps alternatively. At the end of every month, we are paid with a living allowance barely enough to keep our body and soul together. Never before have I so much leisure at my disposal and lead so dull a life as at present. With another year like that, I believe that I will no longer be fitted for a business office, but only for an Old Men's Home.

Two of my relatives met their deaths incidental to the war. Paradoxically, both of them came to Shanghai for safety, but lost their lives in this very "Island of Safety." One of them chanced to be one of the victims of the Great World tragedy, and his body was so blown up beyond recognition, that the only identification that could be definitely

(Continued on Page 16)

(Continued on Page 16)

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Real Awakening Of China

ONE of the notions that used to flourish about the Chinese people was that they were poor soldiers. It was a deeply rooted notion, compounded partly of the myth that China is a pacifist country and partly of the spectacle of Chinese very civil war-making. However, it was not based upon fact, as foreign military observers, many of whom have led Chinese troops in action, will attest.

For instance, there was General Gordon, of Khartoum fame. In the Taiping Rebellion, which raged in the '60's, General Gordon was one of the commanders of the Imperial Army. In later years he observed out of his experience, "The Chinese soldier, properly led, is as good fighting material as any in the world." Much the same tributes came from foreign officers who observed the conduct of the Chinese regiment which aided the Powers in quelling the Boxer Rebellion.

This writer on more than one occasion has watched Chinese in action, and admired their stamina and courage. This was in the troubled years preceding the Nationalist Revolution of 1927. It was the usual thing in those days, the days of the perennial combats among the warlord armies, to wind up discussions on the fighting quality of the Chinese soldier with the cryptic remark: "Some day the Chinese are going to surprise the world!" We knew how, but we didn't know who would provide the occasion for the lesson.

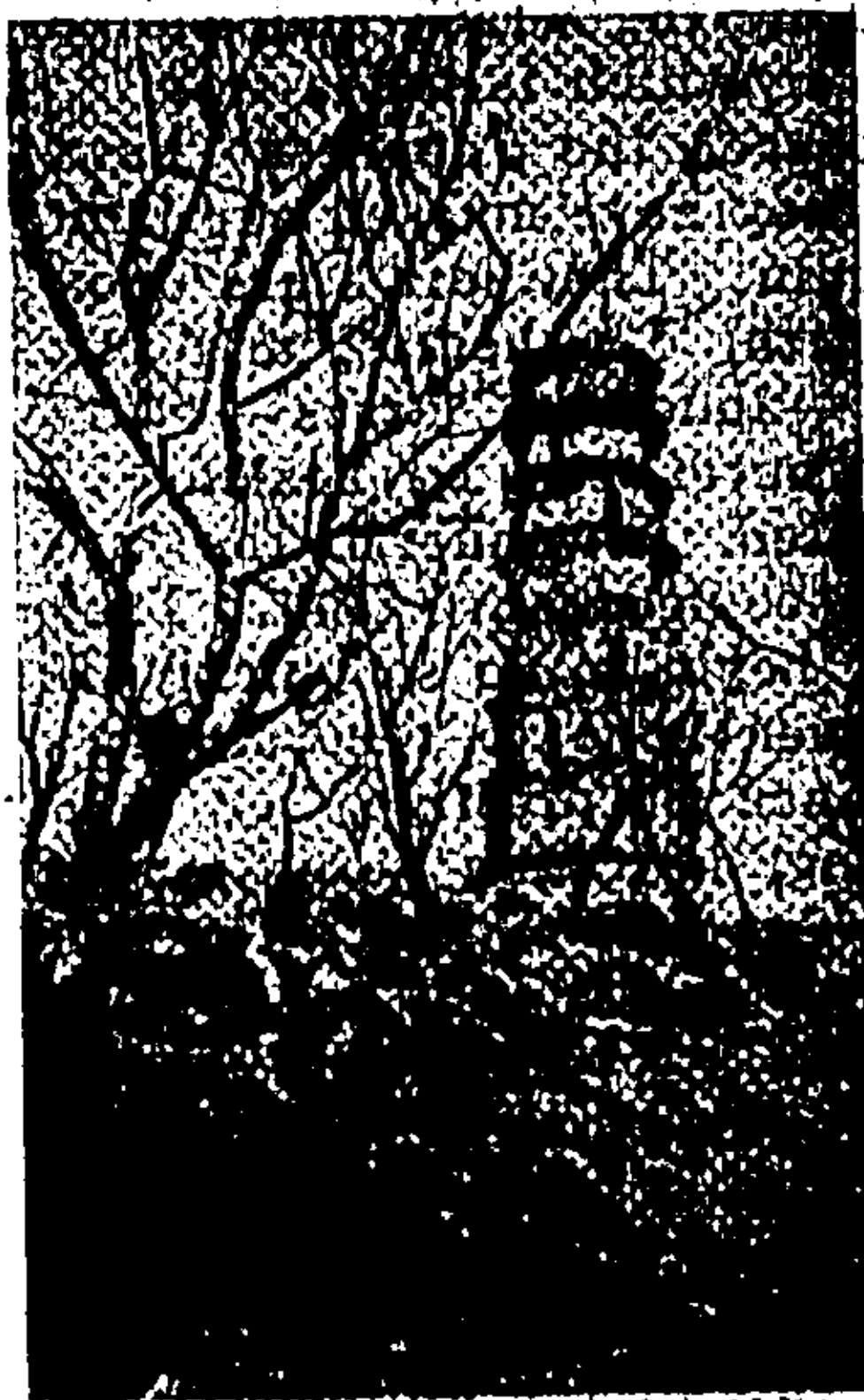
Well, that day has arrived, with a year of war making between the Chinese and the Japanese to give point to it. Chinese have shown

By H. B. Elliston

(in the "Christian Science Monitor")

the stuff of which they are made in action against the Japanese. They are the same kind that I once watched in action among themselves. But how different they are! In this struggle their native qualities of stamina and courage are supplemented with two qualities which were absent during the fratricidal conflicts of the Republic.

First, they are now imbued with elan. This is the vital spark which makes armies fight when their backs are to the wall and their supplies are meager. Valley Forge rises to mind. Waterloo, too. It was the Duke of Wellington who, looking at his thin red line, said, "I don't know how my troops look to the enemy, but, egad! they frighten me." Similarly the raw troops which are being flung into the Yangtze defence must have frightened those German officers who till recently were inspiring Chinese strategy. Washington, Wellington, and von Falkenhayn were fortunate in that their armies had an elan which made failure unrecognizable to the troops themselves.



Chinese Troops Attacking At Talerchwang.

Six months ago Paul Scheffer, the veteran German journalist who had just returned from China, gave me an illustration of this elan. "Such is the spirit of these troops nowadays," he said, "that, if an officer went over to the enemy, he would be killed by his own servant."

The second quality which has been added to Chinese soldierliness is leadership. In the old days officers used to change sides in return for bribes in the form of either cash or a fat office. How could soldiers be expected to give of their best in such circumstances! They were mercenaries in the employ of corrupt generals. Nowadays the officers, particularly the second-string officers, are imbued with a new patriotism. This makes for leadership, and training has equipped patriotism with a technic.

And yet the roster of casualties must have taken heavy toll of these young officers. Likewise it has decimated the best trained among the Chinese troops. The news from the Yangtze tells of a nursing of Chiang Kai-shek's elite and a constant drawing upon the raw troops of the provincial armies. It may be that the heaven has percolated among them, too. We have no means of knowing, certainly none of prognosticating.

Nevertheless, even if this does not turn out to be the case, the real awakening of China, so often hailed in the last 20 years, has arrived. It has arrived with the realization by the Chinese, as the Japanese realized 30 years ago, that they are worthy foes. China at long last is defending herself successfully. For the first time in millennia she is fighting for herself instead of getting other people to fight for her. And in the process, incidentally, she is pulling far Eastern chestnuts out of the fire that belong to all the great powers.

History may show that the Chinese effort on the battlefield, this ordeal by fire, is a milestone in the march of time far more significant than many current events which merely appear to be milestones.

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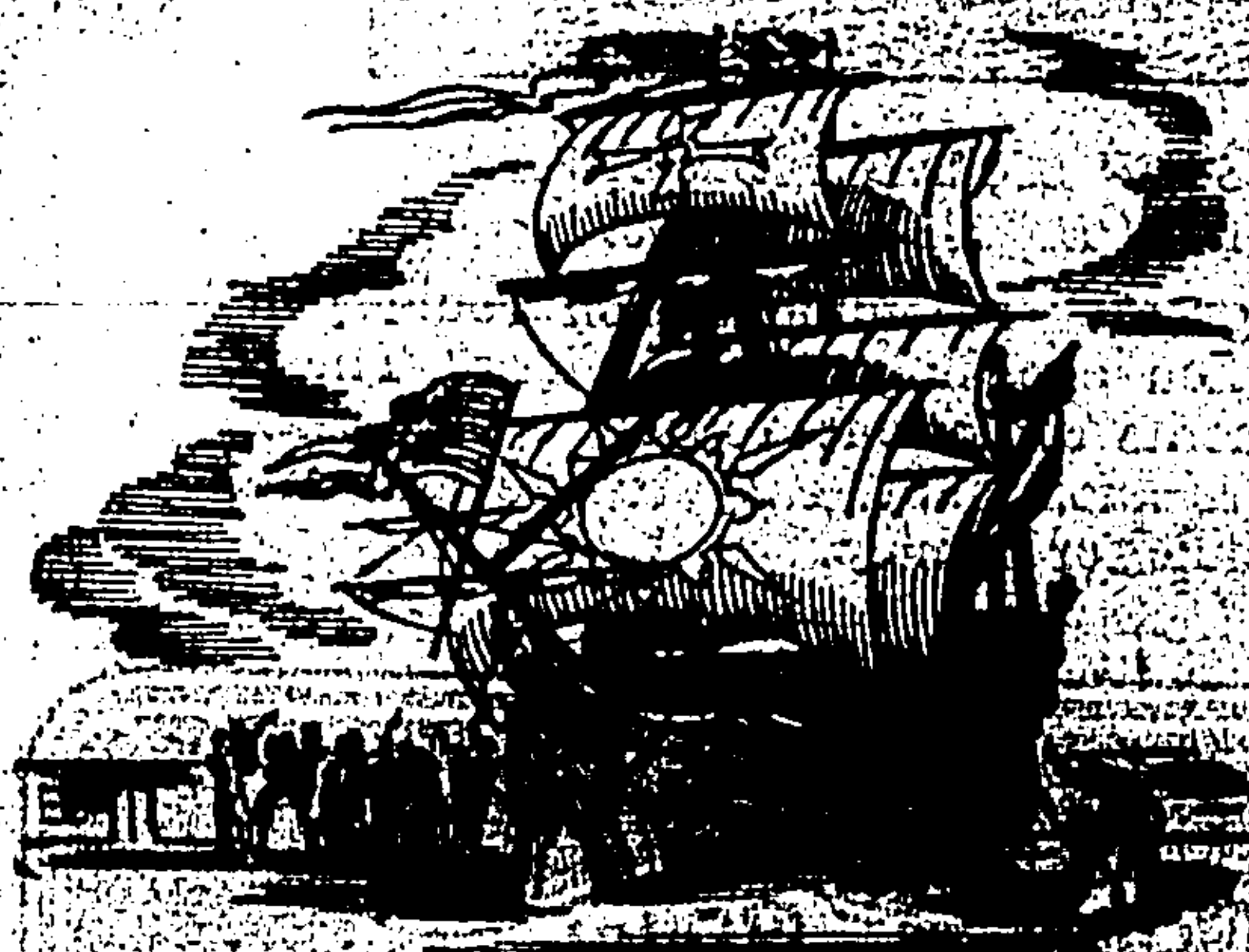


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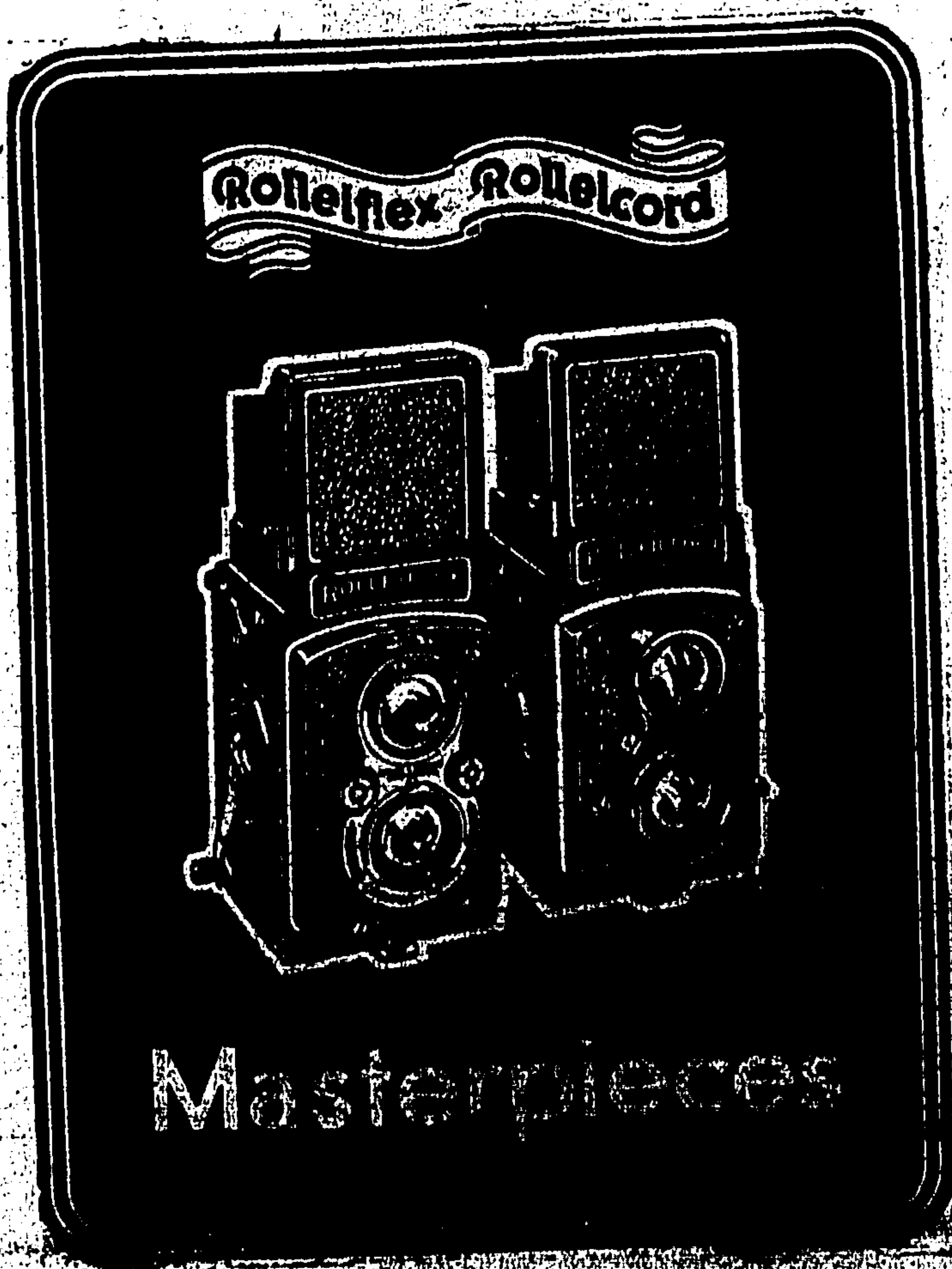
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APB

ONLY THE SWORD IS LEFT

MANY friends in America have asked me for my views about China's future. Generally speaking, my views are unpalatable—sometimes unprintable. It is a bit difficult, too, to foresee possibilities through the murk caused by the wrath and welter of a war which is not a war.

Wherever the Japanese have been, they have marked our land with ruin. They left scars upon our earth, our hearts, and our minds—indelible scars—scars which never can be healed or eradicated. I wonder if the Japanese people realise that. They should begin to do so quickly, if they ever hope to recover any semblance of prestige, or even standing, in China—or in the world, for that matter. The myriads of ghosts they have made will take a lot of laying—ghosts of men, women and children; of ancient cities, towns and villages; of workshops and factories; of the little shops—the places of handicraft of the millions.

You never saw such monstrous criminality. Yet, in this year of grace, 1938—at this alleged ad-

vanced period of civilisation—there is no law and no nation or nations to check or punish the criminal; no applicable international instrument of any kind available. Think of it! This new style of "undeclared war," permitting any kind of unlicensed inhumanity, has superseded all decencies. Only the metaphorical sword is left. "He who takes the sword will perish by the sword," will occur in the minds of many. Is there hope in that? There is some comfort, anyway. There are many who pray that the metal of our blade will stand the strain.

As soon as the voice of the cannons die down we must hurriedly face the task of completely reconstructing cities, towns, and villages. We even have to rebuild the nation. Bombs have not only shaken the lives out of people and buildings; they have shaken the fabric of national administration to such good purpose that, when rebuilding does have a chance to begin, we must seize the chance to follow a plan that will produce a national edifice that will ultimately make us proud members of a peaceful family of progressive democratic nations.

To my mind, our destiny is with the democracies, because our people are inherently democratic in nature and spirit. If we survive, we have the opportunity to become a great organis-

By Madame

ed democracy. That is, of course, if democracy itself survives.

So far, we, in China, have not had much of an opportunity to achieve any particular modernised national greatness. We have been having too much warfare since 1911 to have had the time to become even an acceptably passable republic. Perhaps we have been too content, in a way, to live upon the musty reputation of our ancient glory, with—as caustic critics may well describe them—intramural intellects pretending to competency in the handling of modern systems and devices. I have to say "intramural" because we are too big a country to be called provincial—and, also, we have a wall. Whatever we are, we have to admit that we found it difficult for many years to march fast toward national success, though we really had girded up our loins, and had started, full of hope, when our progress was stopped by Japanese aggression.

I have expressed the hope that we could tread the democratic path, but I have to mention that, while the desire to adhere to the democracies is pretty widespread and substantial at the moment, there is a school of thought developing which is asking with some impatience, but also with some pertinence: What have the governments of the democracies done for us?

That is, from their point of view, a natural and justified question. One has to admit that the governments of the democracies have done nothing tangible, or practical, not even to protect their own interests. They fear, of course, that, if they become



A Chinese field gun post.

too articulate just at present, they may find themselves put in the position of having to defend their words with guns.

While that attitude of mind is perfectly understandable, a large section of our thinking people cannot comprehend why the democratic governments still fear to express themselves in practical terms to Japan on the question of her infamies and inhumanities. After all, we seem to have been left frigidly alone by every democracy to fight as best we can, with our inadequate equipment, for the principles which the democracies espouse—the sacredness of treaties and international laws, and all that—as well as for our own salvation.

One disconcerting thing is that, though we have been deserted, as it were, the democracies seem to be willing to listen with a strangely attentive ear to the demands of Japan that the powers should remain neutral.

Those of our people who question the advisability of our keep-

Chiang Kai-Shek

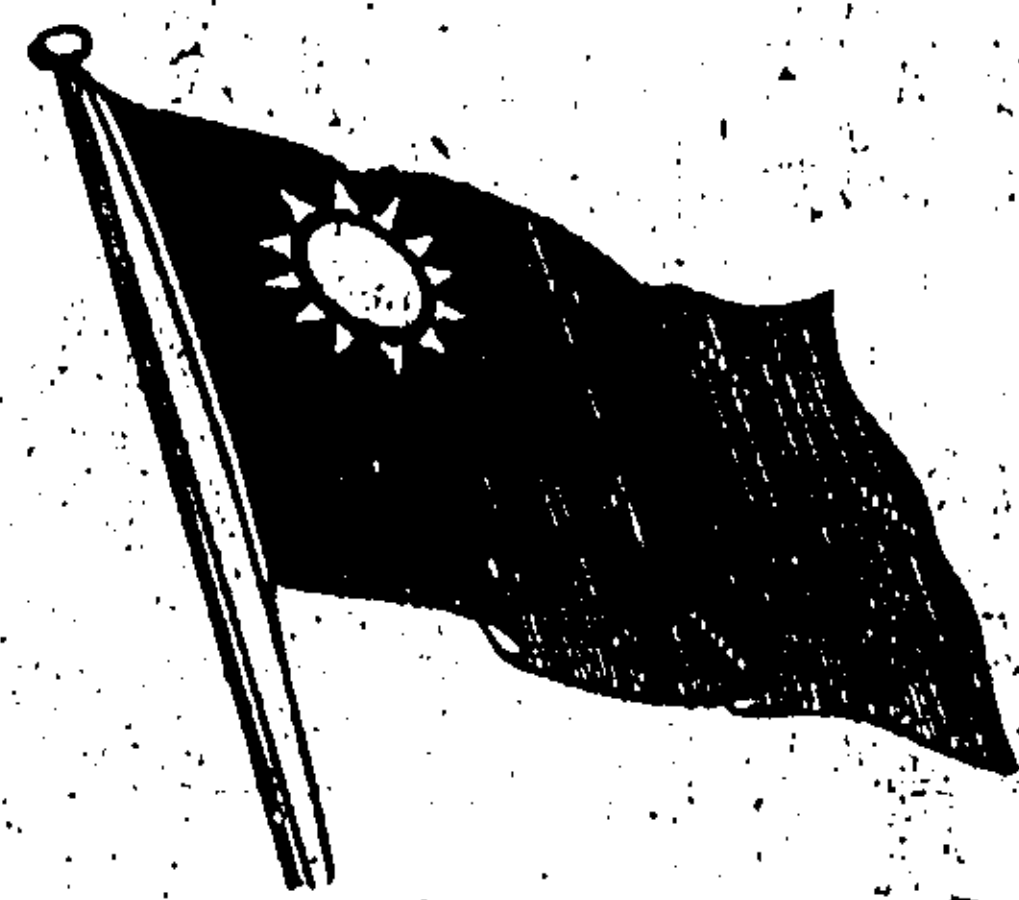
ing in, with the democracies point out that it is the amazing studied neutrality of the democracies that enables Japan, without any restraint, to continue killing our people, violating our women, and making a wilderness of all of our territory that she has been able to penetrate.

The glum picture of the downhill progress of democracy painted for me by despondent critics evokes from me an etching of the unbounded sympathy that has been expressed for us by the people of the democracies. I emphasise that there has to be very clear demarcation between the people and the governments of the democracies; that we must not be unmindful of the will of many to help, but that we should be profoundly and sincerely grateful for it. This practical sympathy is, in reality, the one genuine international reaction that offers us some consolation and compensation for what looks like the apparent desertion of us to our fate by each and every one of the democratic governments.

The tragedy is that the governments of the democracies have had, for some time, to bow to the will of Japan because they are afraid of her; because they are still mesmerised by Japan's insistence that she is invincible. That is a bit strange to us after what the past ten months of unequal combat have revealed. However, if Japan proves herself to be invincible, she will—with the probable unintended acquiescence and indirect help of the democratic governments—conquer China, and will, eventually,

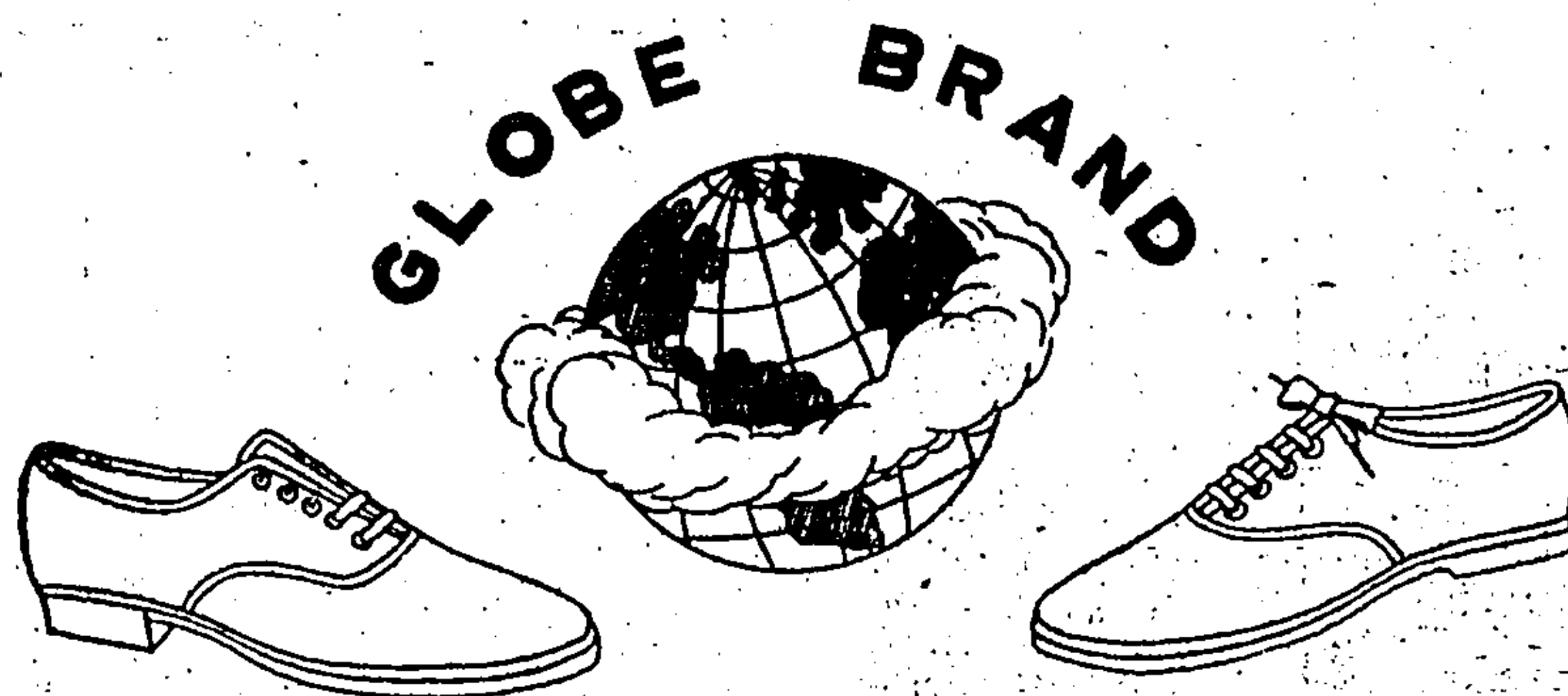
leave her foot-prints and her bomb-prints not only upon the earth of China and the sands of time, but upon the soil and character of many accidentally controlled lands.

However, Shakespeare emphasises that "reputation is a false imposition oft got without merit," and we are inclined to wonder a little if Japan really deserves the reputation for invincibility which she has continued to acquire.



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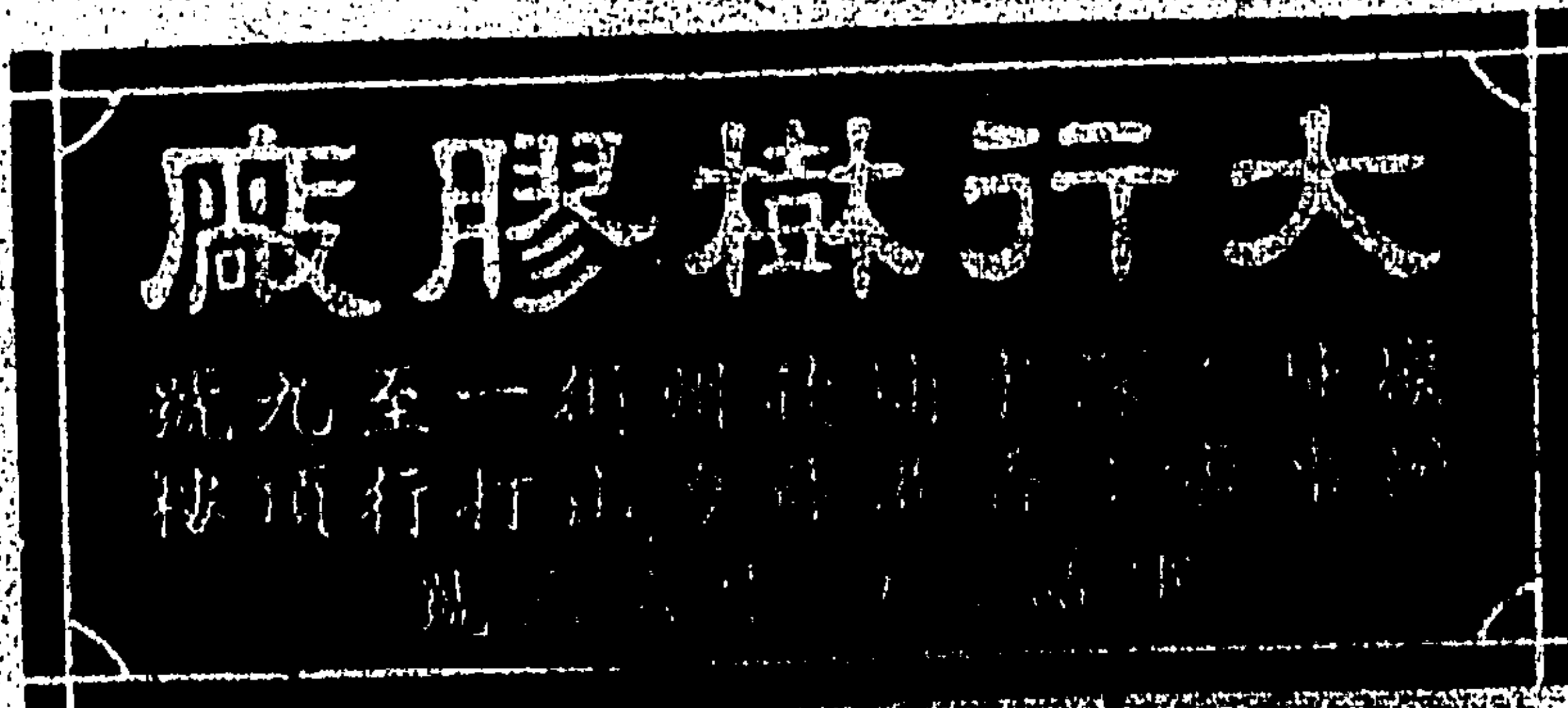
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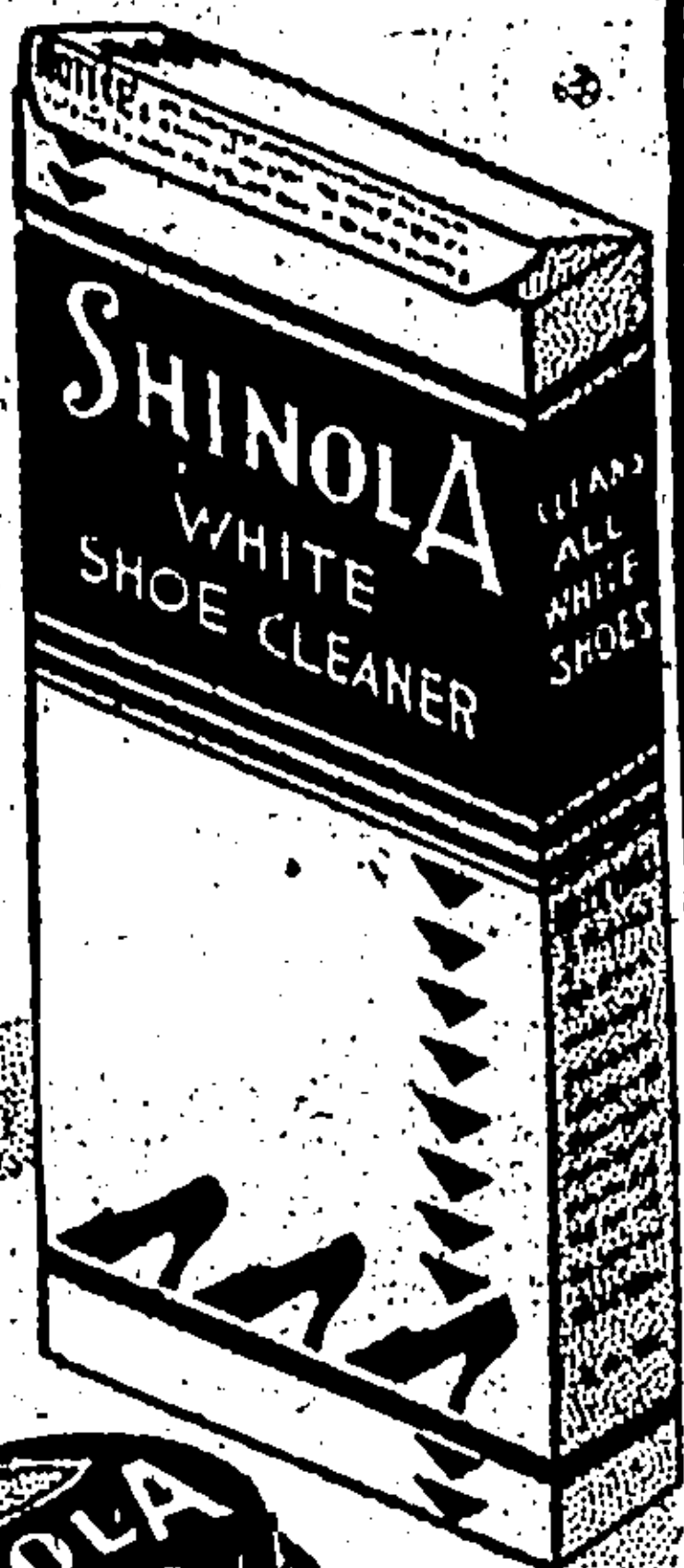
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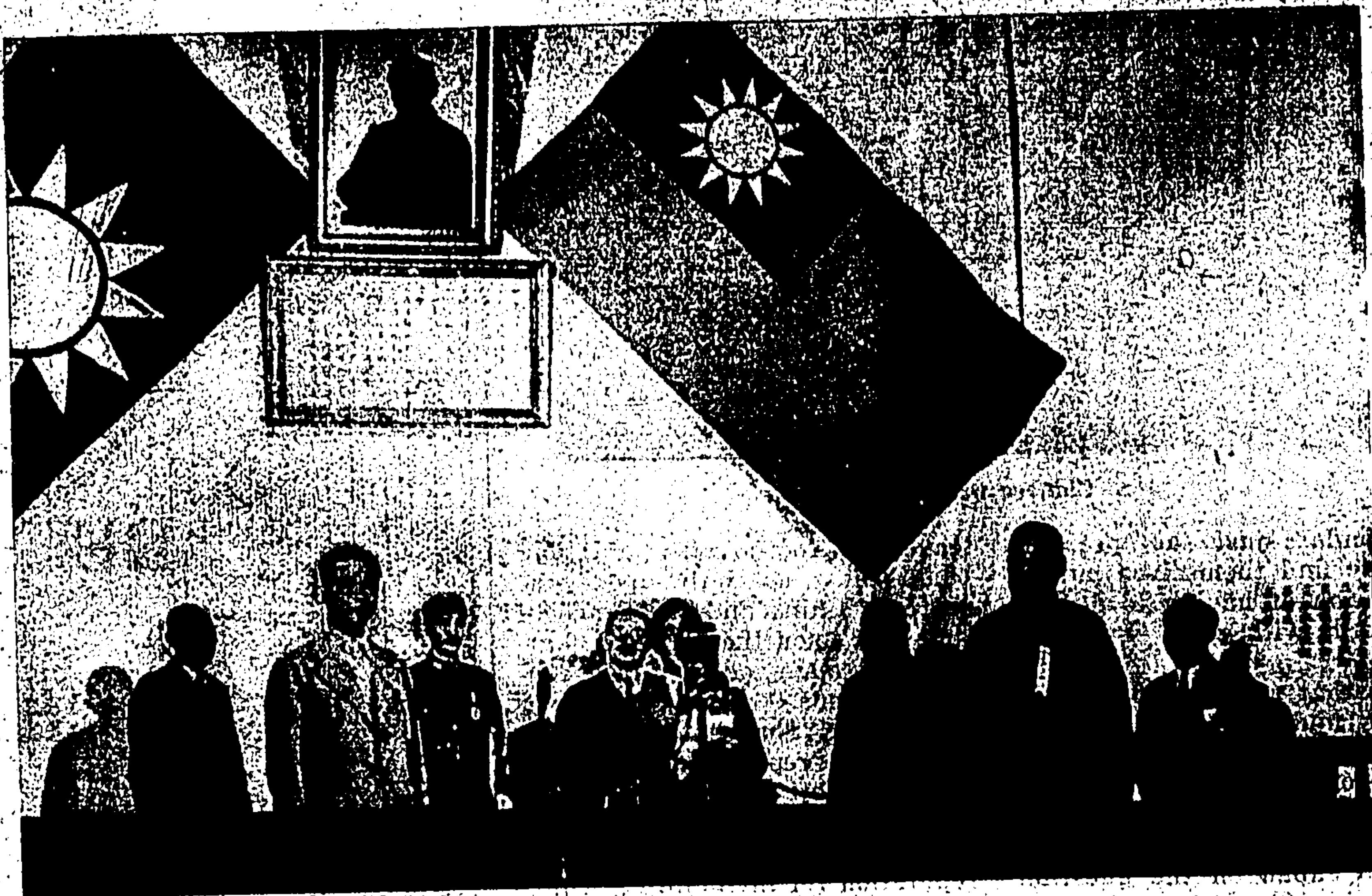
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People's Political Council



One of the outstanding political developments in China during the past year was the inauguration of the People's Political Council, a democratic assembly representing all parties, on July 6 at Hankow. This picture taken on that occasion shows the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Republic, flanked by the Kuomintang and National flags. On the platform can be seen Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung and Mr. Chang Po-lin, chairman of the new Council.



Here is a picture showing the destruction in Wuchang after a very severe air raid at the time of the meeting of the People's Political Council.

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APPRAISAL OF THE SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

ON the surface it seems that the Chinese struggle is reaching some sort of climax in the present battles in the Yangtze Valley. If the Japanese take Hankow, as they probably will, despite the heroic quality of Chinese resistance, they will hope that the Chinese will surrender. But the Chinese won't, any more than they surrendered after the loss of Nanking in December. On the other hand, I think it highly unlikely that the Japanese will blow up, fade away, or otherwise make a Chinese victory possible in the near future. More and more it looks like a stalemate, a deadlock, with both armies pinioned together in indecisive conflict. If this stalemate should persist, the eventual result will almost certainly depend on two things—morale and supplies. Therefore it is useful to summarize the position of both China and Japan with regard to these factors.

People say that 60 million people cannot conquer 400 million people. That is dubious. Sixty million people can easily conquer 400 million people, provided that the 60 million have arms and supplies, and the 400 million haven't. People say that the Japanese are hopelessly bogged down in China. They are certainly facing greater difficulties than they anticipated, and they are certainly months behind their schedule, but I don't think that they are really bogged down. And people say that there will be a severe economic crisis in Japan, with possible consequent social

revolution, if the war lasts much longer. This is possible; but I do not think it is likely for a year or two. The catch is, how much longer is "much?"

The great Chinese weakness is artillery. Chinese munitions plants can manufacture small arms and machine-guns, but not precision instruments of quality and not much artillery. Nor have the Chinese anywhere near enough aircraft. The Russians have sent in a few pilots and planes, but not many. An air raid in China is apt to be a pitiable experience. The Japanese no longer bomb with impunity, as they once did, and almost always they lose planes in dog fights, but the Chinese anti-aircraft equipment is insufficient and relatively ineffective, with the result that the enemy usually inflicts severe material damage.

Japan, on the other hand, has pretty much all the supplies it needs. We in the United States bear partial responsibility for this. It goes without saying that Japan feels some drain. Petrol is carefully rationed, and building construction has been stopped in order to conserve supplies.

Yet it would be risky to say that Japan is going broke. Totalitarian states—Japan has been a totalitarian state since about the sixteenth century—can perform incredible juggleries with money, especially in time of war. The thing to watch is the export trade, because the best informed people in Japan think that the country's supply of crucial raw



JAPAN'S CIVILISING MISSION IN ASIA.

material—steel, petroleum, etc.—can last only about eighteen months more. There is no currency crisis or inflation as yet, though currency control is very (Continued on page 14)

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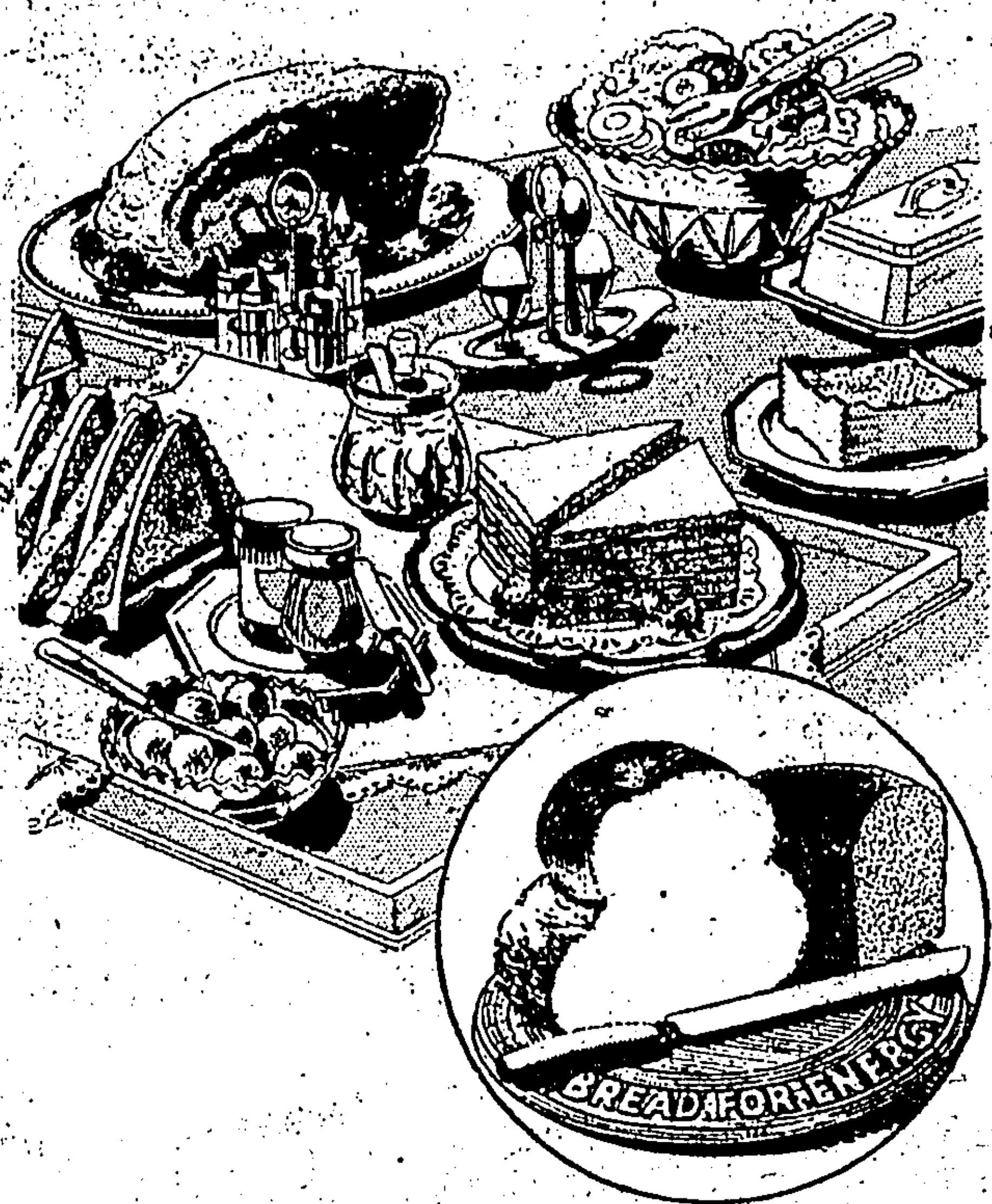
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APPRAISAL OF THE CONFLICT

(Continued from Page 13)
strict, and some gold has been sold. The gold cover is high, at almost 40 per cent. Prices, however, are generally rising.

As to morale, is it almost always easy to have good morale when you have good machine-guns. The Japanese, a tough and determined people, facing what they freely concede to be a titanic job, are not showing much sign of weakening; at least on the surface. I don't know what is going on, if anything, underneath the surface. I doubt if anyone does. The war is not popular. There is no doubt of that, even though war-time economy has given a fillip to both patriotism and business. But revolution will never be easy in Japan, unless the army itself makes it, or unless there should be a sudden, spectacular, and complete defeat.

CHINESE MORALE MAGNIFICENT

Chinese morale is magnificent. There is no other word. The war is popular with them. The Chinese may lack money and supplies, they may lack even primitively efficient munitions, but they have put up a fight against the enormously better-equipped Japanese that staggers the imagination. The Japanese thought it would be all over in three months. But it may—it may—last three more years. All over China, from the most competent and experienced observers, I heard the same story: that the Japanese, fighting to keep China from becoming united and strong, have, up to the present at least, produced just what they sought to prevent—a strong, united China. Japanese bombs have brought the menace of Japan to villages which had scarcely ever heard of Japan. Refugees have carried their tale of woe and nascent nationalism to the remotest parts of the interior. Boys are drilling with broomsticks for service in a national army in provinces where the very idea of a national army would have been scoffed at two years ago. A new China has been born. If only it survives.

There are two dangers to China in the way of morale. One is the possibility that the Japanese may conceivably succeed in buying some of the provincial leaders. The second, only a very remote possibility at present, is a split between the Red Army and the Kuomintang. But the Japanese themselves have served to minimize these possibilities, because they have so aroused the country that everyone hates them more than he hates rival Chinese. Japanese cement has unified China.

If you ask me what I think the next stage of the war will be—how, in other words, the deadlock will shape up—I hesitantly offer the following idea: I think that, following an undeclared war, there may eventually be an undeclared peace.

The Japanese will probably trench themselves behind the Lunghai railway and the Tientsin-Pukow railway. In that way they would have rail manoeuvrability and, if they built concrete and steel fortifications, they would probably be impregnable to frontal attack, since the Chinese are so weak in artillery. The Chinese are wonderfully stubborn in retreat; they shrewdly base their tactics on making any Japanese advance extremely expensive. But they have, as yet, only small attacking power. Therefore if the Japanese dig in

they may have a fair chance of holding this vast region. They are already beginning to exploit it, that is, make the Chinese population itself pay for the rest of the war.

I don't think that the Japanese have any zest to proceed beyond Hankow, and I don't think they would attempt to pursue Chiang Kai-shek to Chungking or Yunnanfu. Nor would it be necessary to negotiate with him. They could adopt their favourite tactics of ignoring his regime, pretending that it isn't there in fact, as things are at present, negotiations are impossible technically, since the Japanese do not recognise that he exists. This sounds odd, but the decision to withdraw recognition was taken with the Emperor's sanction, and it will not be too easy to revive Chiang if such a move indicates that the Emperor, by inference, was wrong. The Japanese can dismiss Chiang as a bandit, dare him to attack them, retire behind a

By John
Gunther

(in the Nation.)

steel wall, and wait. Undeclared peace.

HOPE IN GUERRILLAS

The obstacle to this Japanese plan of a long deadlock, a fraying out of hostilities, and an eventual undeclared peace is the Red or Eighth Route Army. I am inclined to believe that the key to the outcome is this army (which isn't, strictly speaking, as much a "Communist" army as most people believe) and its subsidiary armies, more than any other factor. I think that the Red Army, if it continues to receive supplies—it must have some supplies, even though its prowess is formidable in living off the country and off the Japanese—is more vital to the Chinese cause than any economic drain in Tokyo. If the guerrillas trained by the Eighth Route Army can continue to harass Japanese communication, raid Japanese-occupied territory, and in general make havoc behind the Japanese lines, it may take years for the Japanese to consolidate their gains. The present campaigns seem to show that the Chinese cannot beat the Japanese front-to-front. You cannot fight an artillery barrage with a whistle. But you can fight it by tackling it from behind, which is what the guerrillas are trying to do. I have seen nicely shaded maps showing the territory the Japanese have "occupied." Half of this is in reality guerrilla territory, though it is far behind the lines. On the other hand, in order to keep up their sensationally stimulating struggle, the guerrillas need close liaison with the rest of China, which the fall of Hankow and a further Japanese advance might imperil.

If I have seemed unduly pessimistic in some passages of this article, let me end on another note. One of the best military men in China told me that this war, if it has accomplished nothing else, has at least indicated that the Japanese are not quite so invulnerable as many experts thought. "Any first class European army, with proper equipment, even the Italian army," he said, "could drive the Japanese into the sea in six months."

CHINA RESISTS

At this time, for retrospection, it is clear that the first phase of Japan's undeclared war has definitely passed and a second phase of indeterminate duration is being entered upon.

This situation is epitomised in the fact that last summer the Japanese regarded their China engagements as an "incident," to be terminated by September; whereas this summer they have admitted that the war may go on in one form or another for years.

Even if it were to stop to-morrow, so great has been the devastation and so sweeping the shifts in population that many believe it would take a century to regain the ground lost in China's efforts to assume her proper place as a leader among great modern nations. This is probably a much too pessimistic view, considering the astonishing recuperative ability of the Chinese people, but certainly it will be a matter of decades before the scars of battle can be wholly covered and the tremendous losses to China's capital (as represented in destroyed mills, factories, villages, and cities) replaced.

Looking back, students of economics are instantly struck by the fact that the Sino-Japanese War came at a time of remarkable prosperity. After a considerable period of depressed conditions, things were definitely on a better tack. "Finance and Commerce" magazine says that in July of last year China's foreign trade showed an increase of 6.7 per cent on the June total and an advance of 57.8 per cent as compared with July, 1936.

For the first seven months of 1937, according to the same authority, China's trade showed an advance of 40 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936, with Japan sending nearly 19 per cent of the imports, Germany 15 per cent, and Britain 11 per cent.

The interruption to this pleasing state of affairs was sudden, dramatic, and drastic. To those who have been through the whole tragedy it seems astonishing, not that so much harm has been done, but that it has not been more. Hundreds of thousands of persons, a great proportion of them non-combatants, have been erased from the scene—but in China such a thing can happen without conspicuous change in the general face of things, especially when it is attended by widespread population movement rendering it extremely difficult to know the full nature of what has occurred at any given point.

The International Relief Commission estimates that 150,000,000 Chinese, out of a total estimated population of around 450,000,000, have been directly or indirectly affected by the fighting. Thirty million persons, at a low estimate, are refugees, and more than 1,000,000 are in refugee camps.

Shifting now to a broad survey of why this is a convenient point to divide the phases of war, we see that at the outset coast. In North China, Peiping the fighting was almost wholly about the big cities, and along the and Tientsin were the centres. Shanghai held out for three months, during which there was destruction of a major share of China's industry—some by the

Chinese in pursuance of their "scorched earth policy," designed to leave little of value for an invader to take over, some by the Japanese who for a rather considerable time had it as a settled military policy to destroy China's economic power. (Only later did the civilian element promote the view that it would best profit Japan to conserve whatever could be taken over from the Chinese, and operate it for Japanese gain.)

The first few months of fighting were almost exclusively a period of destruction, having as a major event the burning and blowing up by Chinese of 100,000,000 American dollars' worth of Japanese mill plant in Tsingtao. To destruction was presently added atrocity, not only through air bombing, which impressed neutral observers as by no means altogether directed at military objectives, but particularly through the ungoverned actions of the Japanese army of occupation which took over Nanking. When Hangchow was taken over somewhat later, without resistance, the picture differed only in so far that there was less slaughter of men believed to be Chinese soldiers in civilian attire.

The record in both cities was one of organised and unorganised looting and destruction of property, outrages, with almost no restraint from Japanese officers, and general license on a scale never before associated with the

supposedly well-disciplined Japanese army. Japanese themselves explain this by saying that the army had been expanded in size too fast and that the soldiers in Central China were not to be compared for discipline with those in North China, a statement one out by the record. In any event, the cause of Chinese resistance was immeasurably strengthened by these Japanese excesses, which went far to convince the whole Chinese nation that Japanese-guided "Pan-Asia" sounded better in speeches than it looked in actuality.

Militarily, the Chinese cause reached its lowest ebb with the capture of Nanking by the Japanese under conditions amounting to a tremendous debacle for the Chinese forces. Then, if at any time over a period of many months, the Japanese were in position to dictate peace on a basis of victory. That they were not able to do so even under such conditions is likely to be seen by historians as one of the most significant happenings of the entire war. It betrayed a stupendous miscalculation on the part of those in Japan who had been convinced that General Chiang Kai-shek was a hated tyrant, that the Kuomintang yoke would be cast off by a rebellious Chinese people at the first opportunity, and that Japanese "mission" as bringer of light would be speedily and easily accomplished.

Great hopes were built around the battle of Suchow. Instead, the Chinese actually scored some success on their own account, deriving great comfort from the recapture of Taiherchwang; and when Suchow finally did fall in early summer, Japanese hopes of trapping 200,000 or more Chinese troops were disappointed, as the Chinese easily slipped through the wide-meshed Japanese net.

(Continued on Page 18)

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The Stuff Chinese
Patriots Are Made Of

(Continued from Page 8)

established was his pair of shoes. The other one met even a stranger death. During a night air-raid, he became so frightened while sleeping on the third floor, that in hastily rushing down the stairs, he missed the steps and fell flatly on the floor below. This fall caused concussion of his brain and subsequently the loss of his life. Who should be responsible for their tragic death? Had there been no war, they would have been still living at the present time. These are but two instances of the victims of the war, while hundreds of thousands of others have perished in even more tragic circumstances.

The invasion of my beloved country, the loss of my home, the decrease of my income and the death of my relatives have all left deep and painful impressions on my mind. But what impresses me most painfully is the unaccountable change of the hearts of a few persons who have been known to me for years. I have full sympathy for those who, driven by the necessity of their livelihood, have to defy shame and disgrace in playing the very small roles of the puppet show for the sole purpose of keeping them and their families from starvation. Likewise, I will not condemn those ignorants and illiterates who at a small price will risk their lives for a cause totally unknown to themselves. But it is decidedly inexcusable for those who have the means to hold out against the present hardships, but who, lured by political power and fortune, totally forget their conscience and lend their good names to a regime, whose very existence hinges upon the support of the invaders. It is even more condemnable that many of those who have thrown in their lot with the puppet governments have not even the nerve to openly declare their identity and have chosen to use false names as if to hide their shames.

It comes to light that many of those who in the pre-war days paraded themselves as ultra-patriots by vehemently denouncing the policy of non-resistance and eloquently urging the people to put up a united front against foreign invasion have proved the most active and enthusiastic in engaging in activities, in which even the men-in-the-street with limited national consciousness have refused to take part because of their love for their country.

It reminds me of a retired old Cantonese official whose acquaintance I made during the first Shanghai war more than five years ago. At that time, many of my friends who knew him looked upon him as a first-class patriot, for he frequently came to us with the encouraging war news and personally led a campaign to raise funds for giving comforts to the former Nineteenth Route Army. I still remember one of his eloquent speeches, in the course of which he said that only by resistance could we survive, and that we must bravely sustain our sufferings in our struggle against the aggressors.

But now he is one of the leading officials of the puppet regime. In one of his recent official utterances, he stated to the effect that



A Stretcher Case.

Chiang Kai-shek was solely responsible for the present Sino-Japanese war, which caused endless sufferings to the common people. One cannot help wonder at a man who can so completely change his complexion in such a short time, that one finds difficulty in establishing his identity.

In one way, the present war has helped us in exposing the real nature of those who would otherwise never be known to their friends. In ordinary times, every one poses as a true patriot, and parades himself in a brilliant role of patriotism. Under this brilliant robe, who will not be dazzled by its brilliancy and conceive a high opinion of its wearer? As a genuine diamond cannot be impaired by fire, so a true patriot can always stand the test of time, and does not suffer a change in his sterling qualities, no matter how severe may be the trial and how attractive may be the temptations to ensnare him. Just as pseudo-patriots, we have many such real patriots among our acquaintances, who, in spite of their present unemployment and their want of means to provide themselves against the contingencies of a prolonged war, have preferred to tighten their belts and undergo many inconveniences, rather than accept attractive offers at the expense of their own conscience and principles. Their noble example is an inspiration, which gives us not a little comfort at this time of trials and tribulations.

The impressions I have received during the past twelve months are so deeply rooted in my mind that they will likely be buried with me in my grave. They have increased my love for my country and my people; they have fostered in me the spirit of sacrifice; they have intensified my national feelings and patriotic fervour; they have rendered me somewhat apathetic toward the shedding of blood and the killing of fellow human beings; they have disturbed the peace of my mind and set my nerves always on edge; and they have also very much changed my outlook regarding my life and my future. In a word, they have made me a new being totally different from what I was twelve months ago. No wonder that this trying period has cut short many others the loss of their good senses. May the next twelve months witness a complete reversal of the past unhappy events and bring us consolations in a way to recompense our past sufferings.

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JAPAN'S HOPELESS TASK

(Continued from Page 4)

and Japanese capital and technique. More significant, however, than this attack upon Dr. Sun is the attempt to appeal to conservative elements in China by reviving Confucianism and attacking all the social and political ideas that China has taken over from the West.

The New People's Society is entrusted with the spreading of these ideas. Its organisation is impressive, its membership negligible. Financed by the secret service funds of the Japanese Army, it has already made its influence felt upon education in the occupied areas.

There were, indeed, only two appeals which could be made for popular support. The one was to please the peasants and the local gentry by reviving Confucianism; this has been ruined by the methods of conquest, such as the burning of villages, raping of women, and the ruthless slaughter of non-combatants. The other appeal was to persuade the Chinese that Japanese help was essential in the struggle against Com-

munist. The value of this has been counteracted, first, by the conduct of the Chinese Communists themselves; secondly, by the policy of the U.S.S.R. There is every evidence to show that the Chinese Communists have given up their old social revolutionary programme and are adhering rigidly to the terms of their agreement with the Kuomintang. Nor is the help that the U.S.S.R. is giving to China on the same basis as it was before 1927; there are, as far as we can see, no political strings.

The new political theory and all the propaganda that goes with it can be and is being rammed down the throats of the Chinese in the occupied areas. But what is the use of all this? It has not converted any Chinese to the Japanese cause, nor has it demoralised the Chinese intellectuals. More serious than this is the fact that this propaganda cannot reach the hinterland and that the methods of conquest have provided the basis for the development of a peasant nationalism. The Japanese have dug their own graveyard.

China's Minute Men

RESISTANCE to the Japanese forces by guerrilla fighters—China's Minute Men—and the difficulty the invaders are having in holding the land already taken, due to the passive opposition of the Chinese peasants, are playing vital roles in prolonging the war in the Far East.

Japan has been forced to abandon the original propaganda in abandon the original propaganda in which it promised a brief and decisive China campaign. From Japan comes word that the new propaganda is designed to prepare and hearten the people for a long campaign. Badges are being distributed, inscribed with the character meaning "Patience." Japanese soldiers fear Chinese guerrilla fighters more than the concentrated armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Japanese are educated in orthodox German strategy—positional warfare—which omits the hit-and-run attacks of the roving guerrilla bands of North China. Guerrilla tactics are long-term tactics.

Decisive Battles Avoided

"Our tactical instruction always emphasizes a protracted war," Gen. Lu Cheng-Tsao, commander-in-chief of the Central Hopeh forces, said.

"Time is on our side. We must never risk a decisive battle. Therefore we always retreat when the battle is only beginning, preferring to snipe and ambush rather than clash frontally."

"We know that our tactics are succeeding. My army cannot win this war against Japan, nor can any other in positional warfare. But we are all helping to prolong the struggle until Japan collapses internally."

Raiding parties creeping up to Japanese railway garrisons at night. A burst of hand grenades, a quick getaway into the night, a few casualties among the Japanese and none

among the attackers—that is the sort of war these Chinese are fighting.

Units Carefully Organised

Guerrilla armies are subdivided into units of 1,500, 500, 150, 50 and 15 men, each with a military officer and a political commissar. Organizers and leaders have come from the large Chinese cities—Communist agents and patriotic students.

The political commissar is a symbol of the fundamental difference between the guerrillas and the old warlord soldiers.

Each recruit receives 30 days of political training before entering his first manoeuvre. Even after taking up field duty he gives three hours a day to political lectures and tactical discussions.

The usual guerrillas are youthful but hardened from farm work. Their uniforms are made from local cotton by patient countrywomen on old fashioned looms. Their shoes and socks also are home-made.

They eat only corn mush twice a day, except for after-victory celebrations in which townsmen roast a few pigs for the local garrison. Meat is a rare treat.

Operate in Own Areas

Much of their equipment and what luxuries they have are usually the fruits of war. One company of troops was seen at headquarters, lying in the shade of a bamboo grove and drinking Japanese soda pop. They had seized more than 100 cases of the "Made in Osaka" beverage.

Since the guerrillas operate in their native areas the total consumption of food is not increased. The men return to the fields for the cultivation and harvesting of crops, then off to fight again. They are China's Minute Men.

A young Japanese soldier "converted" to the Chinese cause is serving as director of enemy propaganda for Chinese guerrilla forces in this area.

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5, Ice House Street,
Hong KongT. N. LEE,
Manager.

CHINA RESISTS

(Continued from Page 15)

and escaped to the westward, where their position was speedily improved, with corresponding detriment to the Japanese forces by the Yellow River floods.

That meant that the Japanese army must undertake a campaign against Hankow if it still wanted its "smashing victory"—and there was no guarantee that any such achievement would follow a middle Yangtze occupation, as was pointed out by anxious Japanese civilian leaders, who would much prefer to see lines drawn and an intensive economic exploitation of already-occupied areas begun.

For they know, as the Japanese army conveniently prefers not to know, that from now on China is a great bog-into which the Japanese wade at their peril. They recognise that the next phase of the war must be fought on China's terms, not Japan's; for while Japan could operate with reasonable ease and efficiency along the coasts, with aid of her navy and with heavily mechanised units utilising China's new communications media (chiefly highways and railroads, together with the ancient canals), the hinterland is a different story. There the Chinese have things far more their own way, and while they make all imaginable difficulties for the advancing units they can likewise build up and render increasingly efficient the guerrilla units which to-day harass Japan's thin lines of communications down to the very boundaries of Shanghai.

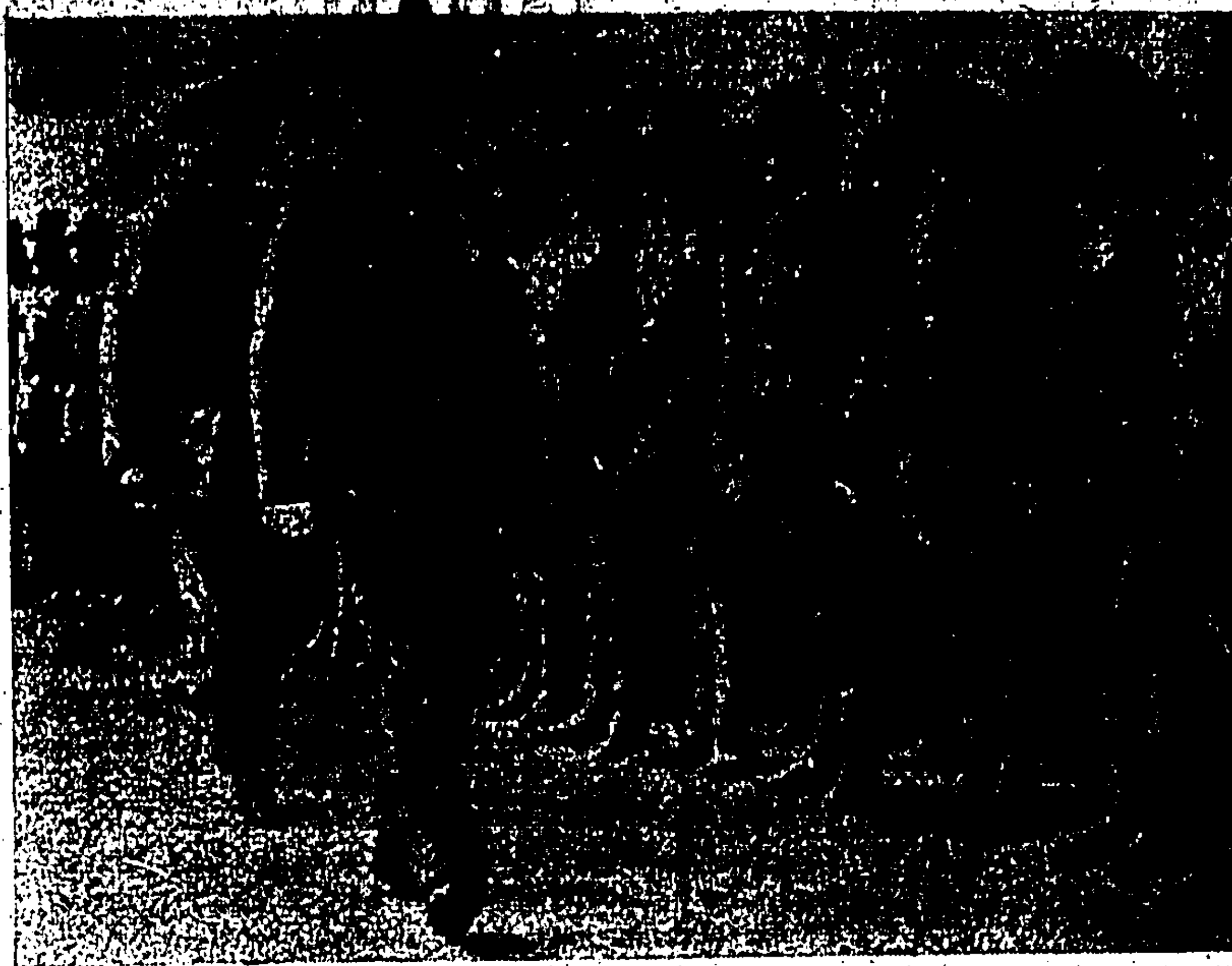
China is in this now phase merely falling back on her own essentially agrarian structure; what has happened thus far has deprived her only of the coastal

industrials, which were rather luxuries than necessities in any event. At no time did China ever have single points which meant to her what such cities as Osaka mean to Japan, or Manchester to England. That has been one of the most exasperating phases of the campaign, to the Japanese—that the great sprawling Chinese monster was nowhere vulnerable for a death blow.

What is more, the Chinese actually appear to have gathered fresh strength under stress. New armies have been built up, a system developed for supplying fresh men in ever-greater numbers; inland industries are starting, which means less need to import while many small munitions plants are turning out the true sinews of Chinese military resistance, even though China must still look abroad for big guns and airplanes. Some of the hitherto neglected interior provinces are experiencing a boom and undergoing rapid development of communications and natural resources such as never would have occurred within many years under other circumstances. What is more, China is fighting "on the cheap"—throwing into action a man power five or six times that of Japan and making Japan spend from three to five dollars for every one China lays out.

And what is the position of General Chiang Kai-shek, who (say the Japanese) must be crushed before there can be peace, and whose government has been ignored by the Japanese since late last January?

General Chiang stands to-day stronger than ever in the eyes of his own people, while his Government remains the one centre



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek Inspects Members of the Newly Organized Officers Training Corps, Formed in Preparation for a Long Campaign.

of an increasingly united China. Japan's efforts to organise puppet regimes at Peiping and Nanking have been farcical. A few discredited old men cower pathetically behind Japanese bayonets and do not make even a pretense at any real governing, while as a matter of fact in Hopei province and elsewhere the Chinese have actually been able to build up their own governments on the other side of the Japanese lines.

No end to the struggle is in sight. It is an endurance contest. Bombastic declarations are seen to be utterly meaningless as one penetrates inlands and witnesses the true situation. Without doubt, the Japanese can press along established communication lines, by weight of their mechanised units and air force; there is no use in denying that, although Chinese soldiers have shown

themselves as good as any on earth when properly led and given any sort of decent equipment. On the other hand, the Japanese have not broken Chiang, they have not shattered his armies, they have built up rather than destroyed China's national unity, and they are forced to press on and on against constantly more difficult conditions at ever-greater cost and with ever-diminishing prospects of being able to subdue and exploit the occupied territory within any estimate future. In the long run, the Chinese economy may be the deciding factor, for China is taking all this in her stride and building a form of normal life despite terrific hardship, while the Japanese are under constant strain, which may come to a breaking point. The Chinese are counting on, precisely that.

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THE WAR IN CHINA

ONE of the most decisive battles of the Three Kingdom period (221-265 A.D.) was fought at Wu-chang, and it was won by China's most renowned strategist, Chu Ko-liang, over the wily, redoubtable Tsao Tsao, who had set out with 800,000 men from North China in order to conquer the south. The story goes that Chu Ko-liang was sitting on a peak near Wu-chang watching the movements of his enemy. When night fell he went once more to the peak and prayed for the east wind. In the dead of the night he ordered his men to sneak into the enemy's line with fire brands. The wind actually blew from the east and with its help the invaders' camp went up in a huge conflagration, forcing Tsao Tsao to abandon his plans of conquest.

TRIPLE SETTLEMENT

Once again the attention of the world is riveted on this place in Central China, where Hankow, Wu-chang, and Han-yang form a triple settlement called the Wuhan cities. With the fall of An-king, capital of Anhwei Province, on 13, the Japanese advance against China's present national capital got under way. Hu-kou or "lake-mouth," at the spot where the clear waters of the Po-yang Lake flow into the muddy waves of the Yangtze, was captured after long and sanguinary fighting on July 5, and Kiu-kiang on July 26. War has entered Northern Kiangsi and is close to the border of Hupeh. The region is familiar to the historian as well as to present-day travellers of China. Whoever has taken the trip up the Yangtze River to Hankow will remember the picturesque walled town of Hu-kou; the famous "Big Orphan" Island, a steep rock near the conflux of the two waters where Tseng Kuo-fan fought with the Taiping; Kiu-kiang, in the shadow of the Lu Shan massive, with its many porcelain shops, the wares of which used to be manufactured in the many kilns at the shore of Po-yang Lake; Kuling, located 3,000 feet up in the Lu Shan, a popular resort and for several years past China's summer capital. Now, Kiu-kiang is a dead city, the kilns have long stopped turning out their much admired products, and Kuling, according to the latest reports, has become a refugee centre. From Kiu-kiang to Hankow is only some 120 miles, as the crow flies.

AT ALL COST

Hankow, it was declared on several occasions, will be defended at all cost, and many observers look to the forthcoming battle as a decisive one. It is not surprising that they should have looked up H. G. Wells' prophecy in his "Shape of the Things to Come" wherein, in 1933, he prophesied with amazing accuracy many features of the present Sino-Japanese war. He forecast also the siege of the Wuhan cities by converging Japanese armies in the summer of 1938, the failure of the siege and the eventual withdrawal and collapse of the "Victorious Army" in 1939.

Whether actual events will also in this instance fulfill the predictions made by the British writer remains to be seen. Certain is that the further spread of the Yellow River floods in Eastern Honan have induced Hankow against any attack from the north and the north-west, leaving the Yangtze

Valley as the only approach. But this course is fraught with dangers for the invader, whose fleet could be caught between two booms and whose land forces might find their communications cut off by the rising waters. It is therefore likely that the Japanese drive will be directed across Po-yang Lake towards Nan-chang, with the attempt to strike at the Hankow-Canton Railway south of Wuhan and thus cut off the latter from its main line of retreat. At the same time the Chinese troops, comprising Chang Fah-kwei's famous "Ironsides," are offering a most stubborn resistance, and the Chinese air fleet during the month of July had the opportunity of causing considerable damage to the Japanese fleet concentrated in the River, proof of which was furnished by travellers who near Shanghai saw several warships, including a small aircraft carrier, being towed downstream.

Meanwhile the Japanese air force is continuing the bombing of Canton, Swatow and other Chinese

cities, having recently added Kiu-kiang and Hankow to the list of its objectives. The question "Has the Canton bombing been indiscriminate?" has been answered with "Yes" in a pamphlet issued recently by the Canton Committee

By R. F.

(in the "China Journal")

for Justice to China, in which it is stated that the bombing of power stations, government offices, residences of government officials, as well as of cultural institutions such as the Sun Yat Sen Memorial and the Sun Yat Sen University show a deliberate effort to paralyse the life of the civilian and not the military population.

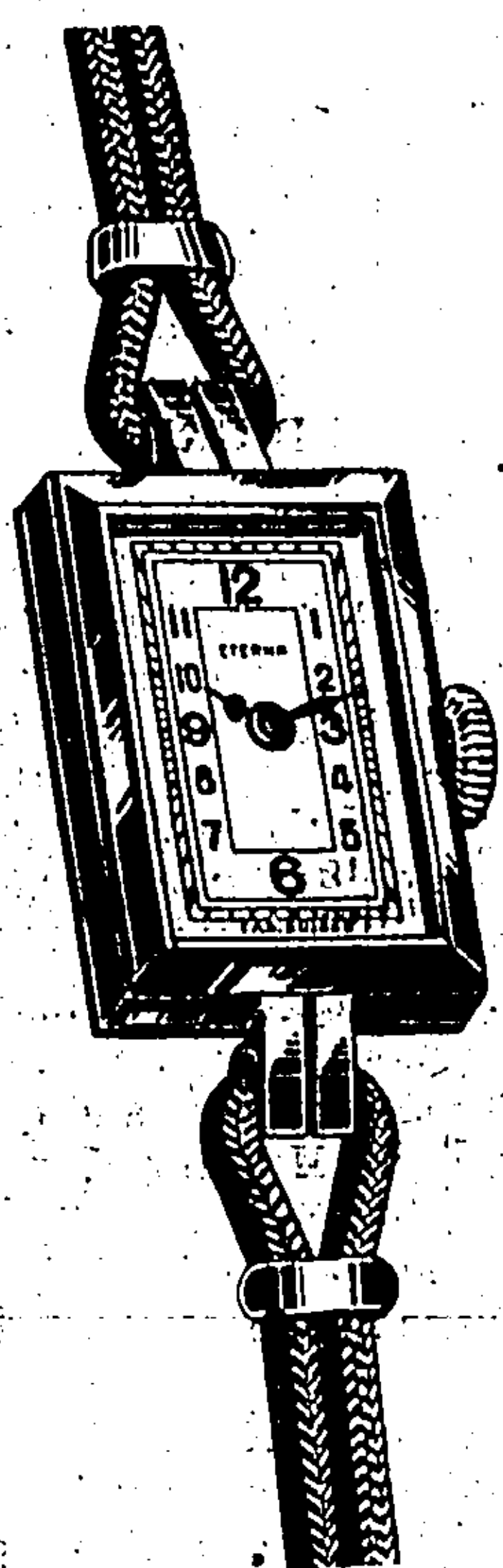
In spite of the daily bombing, the Hankow-Canton Railway manages to maintain operations almost without interruption; it has shown a Ch. \$4,000,000 profit for the first six months of this year, and recently announced the establishment of a bi-weekly

through passenger train service between Kowloon and Hankow. By this railway twenty-six German military advisers, headed by General Von Falkenhausen, left Hankow on July 5 in obedience to the order of the German Government and hundred ten British Blue-jackets left Hongkong for Hankow in order to reinforce the British garrison in the Wuhan cities.

GERMAN ADVISERS

Much speculation has been aroused concerning the real motivations underlying the recall of the German advisers and of the German Ambassador to China, but whatever may be the diplomatic considerations behind the scenes, it is notable that, in contrast to the Italian newspapers, German press opinion continues favourable to China, a fact which, in a totalitarian state like Germany, clearly indicates that the ruling powers are not taking a hostile attitude towards China. This feeling was emphasised by a re-

(Continued on Page 20)



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NOTE.—The competition will start on 1st. October 1938 until 31st. October 1938 both days inclusive and after the expiration of the said period no further entries will be accepted.

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THE WAR IN CHINA

(Continued from Page 19)

cent address made by Admiral Retzmann before the Society for Research in China's Problems in Berlin at the farewell banquet in honour of the Chinese Ambassador to Germany, during which he eulogised the gallantry of the Chinese army and the achievements of the Generalissimo.

The news from the battlefield "in the rear" indicate increasing organization and effectiveness of the guerilla warfare which is spreading in such widely separated places as the neighbourhood of Shanghai, Northern Hopei, and even the South China coast. On the anniversary of the Lukouchiao incident the Japanese troops found themselves battling near the point where the opening shots of the present war had been fired. Japanese reports admit that the Eighth Route Army is extending its operations northward into East Hopei and Southern Jehol, and a Reuters despatch from Mukden early in July reported serious concern of the authorities over an unprecedented increase in large scale fires in a number of important Manchurian centres.

The greatest feat, however, was undoubtedly the capture of Namoa, an island off Swatow, by a Kwangtung guerilla force under the command of Colonel Hung Chih-cheng, in the course of which several "puppets" were taken prisoners and promptly executed.

RED GRIP

Hand in hand with the successes goes the tightening of the hold which the Red Nationalists are exerting on the central part of Hopei Province. A graphic account by W. B. Pennell in the July issue of *Oriental Affairs* admitted that "actually the Red Nationalists have beaten the Japanese to it."

No progress whatsoever has been made since the conference of the magistrates and officers of the Special Military Missions in their efforts to control the area beyond the railways, while the Reds have made extraordinary progress. Missionaries coming out from this area confirm the facts that the territory is being run by keen and active young men who are doing a remarkably good job of rehabilitation and reorganization. They have established hundreds of primary schools; several newspapers carry the latest news from Hankow and from the front; they have their own arsenals, an efficient propaganda corps, a strict passport system and a very elaborate spy organization. The problems tackled by them are not only political and administrative but also economic. They have vowed to attack any Japanese project in North China and for a beginning have ordered a reduction by no less than 90 per cent. of the area planted with cotton, grain being now grown instead to insure self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

LIMITED POWER

Their sphere of power is not limited to Central Hopei but extends of Northern Shantung and to Northern and Southern Shansi. In the former province they are substituting for tobacco the planting of cereals and other foodstuffs. "In the whole of Shantung," writes Mr. Pennell, "east of the railway and north of the Yellow River there are no Japanese." In South Shansi, reports another correspondent, "five miles and less from the railway the Chinese forces are in possession, and it looks as

though they could carry on the present guerilla warfare indefinitely. Ten miles from the Japanese lines the Chinese farmers are living under almost normal conditions. The Chinese post office has resumed operations through the eastern and western hills... and one can to some extent get letters through again. A post office under Japanese aegis has been reopened in Taiyuan, but so far has not succeeded in getting letters elsewhere. In spite of garrisons every few miles the railway is being so constantly attacked that the trains come through by convoys about once a fortnight. Sleepers are pulled up and burnt and the rails carried off for long stretches at a time.

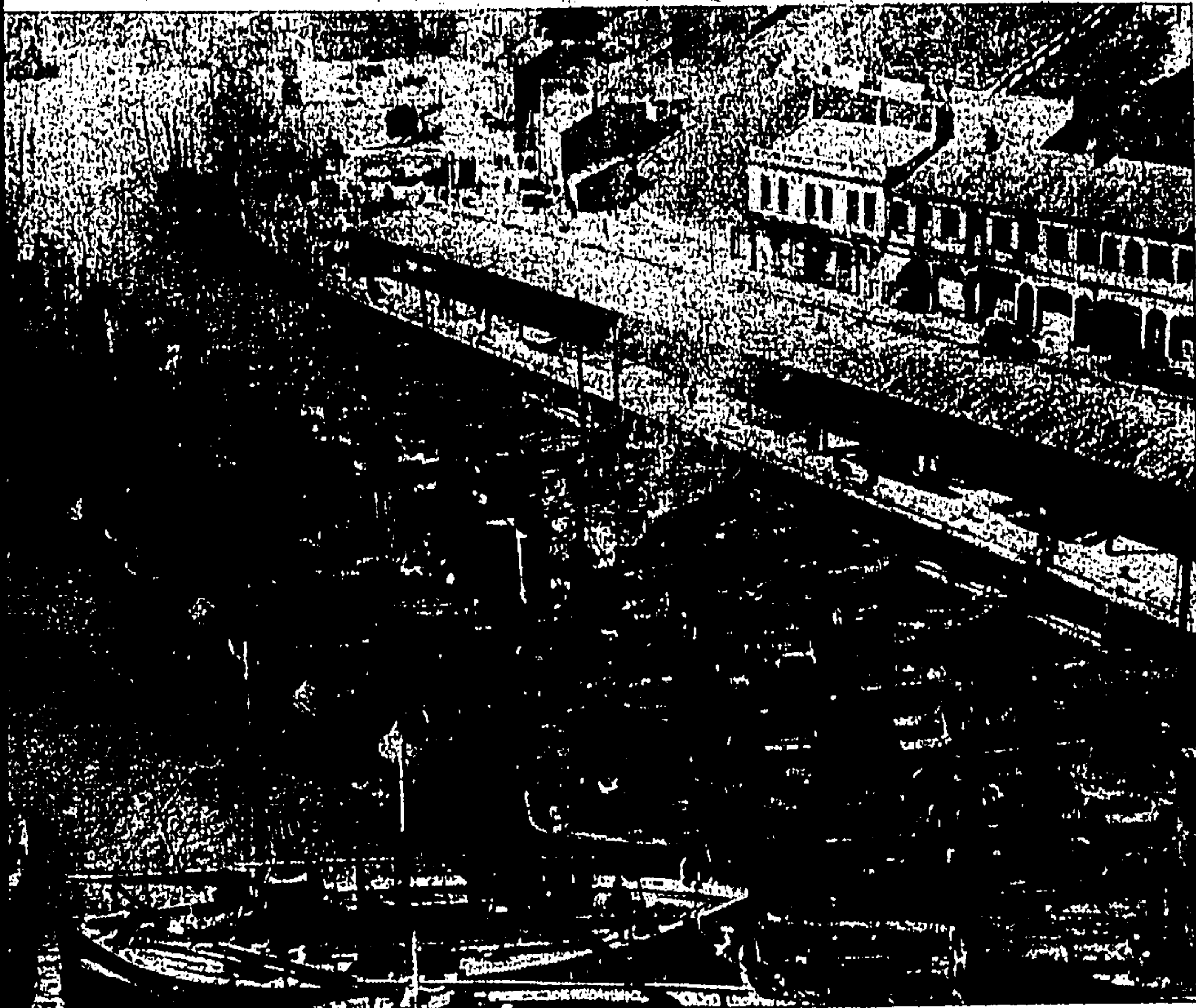
LOSING IN REAR

It becomes more and more evident that, rapid as the Japanese advance had been in numerous instances, the area actually controlled by the Japanese forces is in many provinces smaller than it was earlier during the hostilities; in other words, that while pushing forward their offensive on the main battle fronts they have been losing ground in the rear. Such tactics are dangerous, to say the least, and the question how they can be squared with the intention of developing and exploiting the occupied areas as a whole remains unanswerable. Military victories alone do not insure the victory in the war.

From China's South-west comes the announcement of the completion of the Yunnan-Burma highway, with the restriction, though, that most likely the road will not be in really fit condition before autumn. Its commercial and economic possibilities are now being canvassed, and there is much talk of undeveloped mineral resources the exploitation of which it will make possible. Work is being pushed on the new railway linking Chen-nan Kuan (on the border of Kwangsi and Indo-China) with Nanning and Kweilin, which is expected to be in operation by July 1939. (A considerable part of the material used on this line was obtained from railway tracks in Central China which were ripped off before the retreat of the Chinese troops.) Mills are being erected in Kweiyang, Kunming and Chungking.

CULTURE'S MOVE

More important, perhaps, than the construction of a new road or railway is the fact that China's culture has moved into the formerly despised interior. All accounts from the occupied areas, with the exception of perhaps Tientsin and Peking, make it quite clear that by far the vast majority of the intellectuals left before the occupation. (This fact alone is in part responsible for the inability of the Japanese to obtain the collaboration of Chinese of standing.) China has discovered her West. Educators, engineers, writers, dramatists, painters, students and scholars, are all now working in the new inland centres of the country. Hand in hand with the reconstruction of this former "Wild West" goes a stirring-up of vast masses of peasantry who up to now had been content to lead the simple, circumscribed life of past centuries. Slowly, a new culture is in the making, and it is worthwhile for the world to watch what will eventually emerge from this long forgotten region.



"PACKED LIKE HER-RINGS". Looking down on the mass of drifters alongside the fish quay at North Shields. Drifters from all parts are now operating from here seeking the early herring harvest. Those in the picture have just returned from the fishing grounds. (Copyright).

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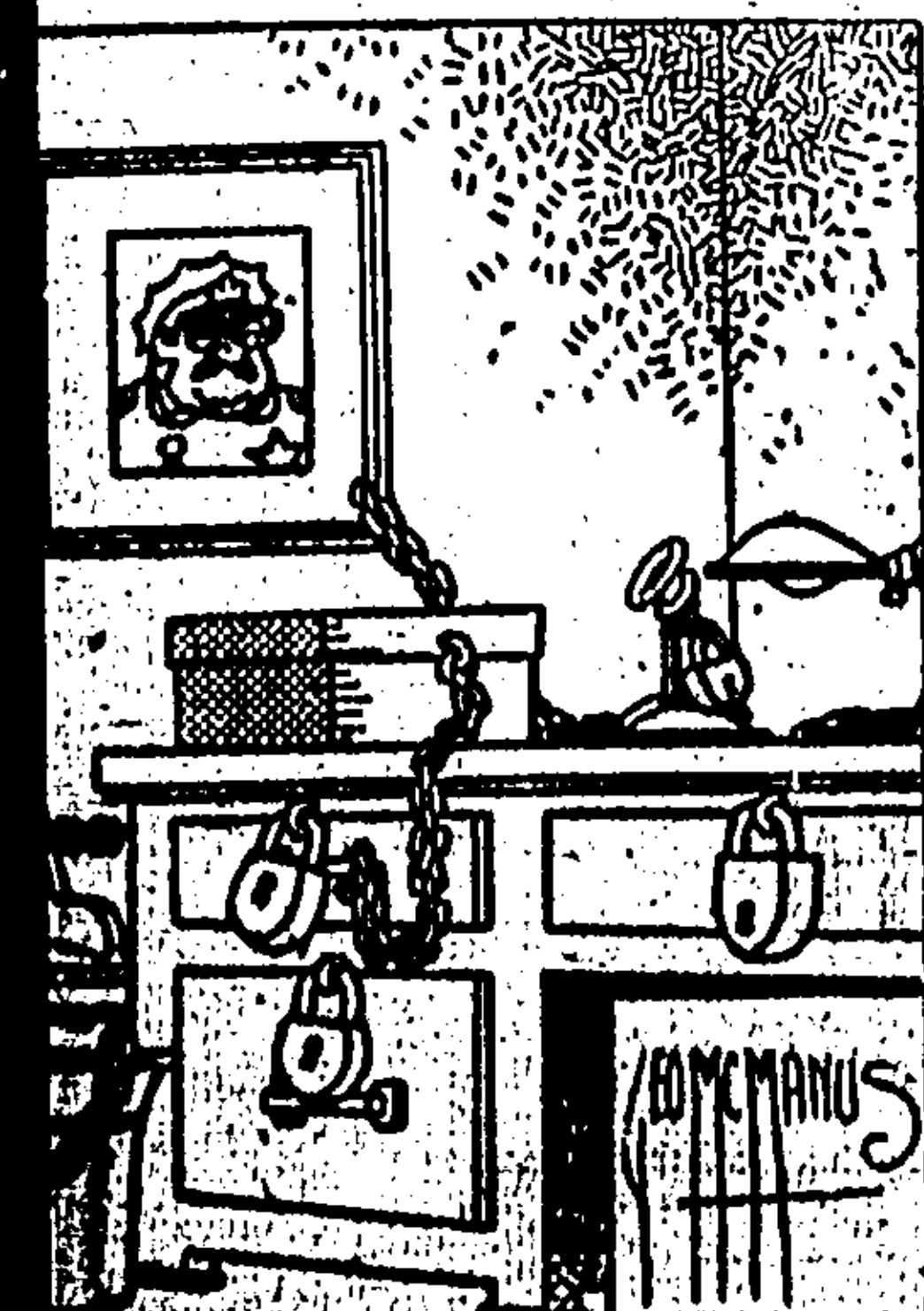
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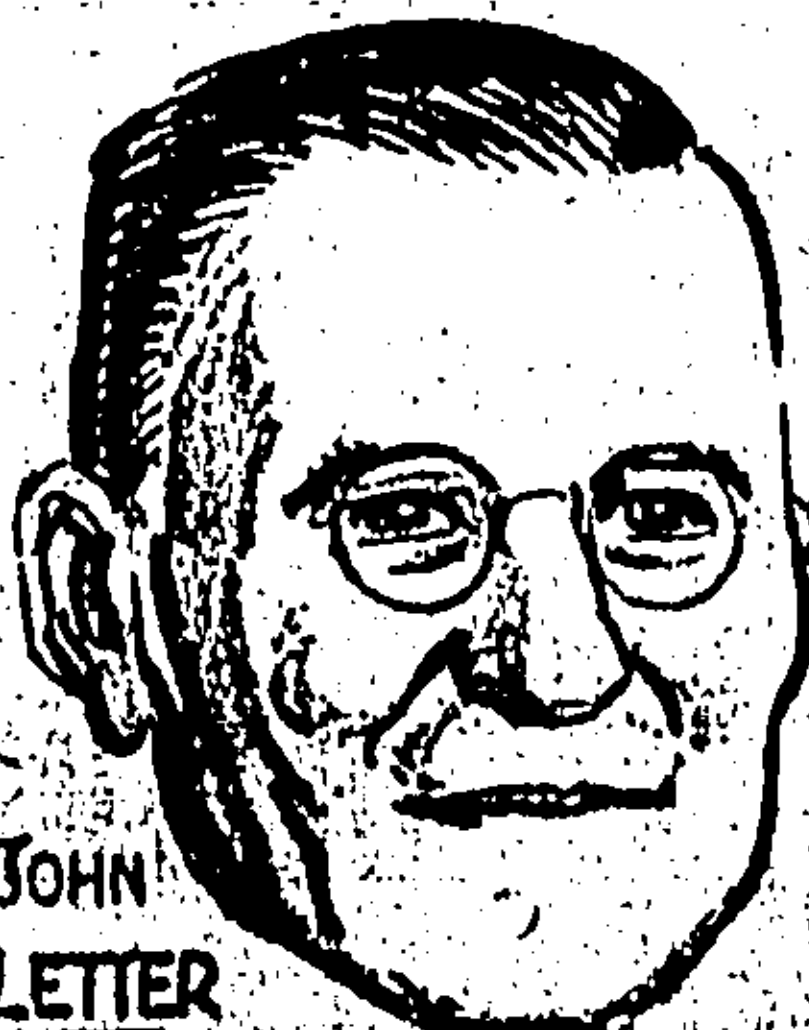
"BELIEVE IT OR NOT" by Robert L. Ripley.



"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN"

A COLLIE MAINTAINED A VIGIL FOR 13 YEARS FOR HIS DEAD MASTER
AT THE DOOR OF THE OPERATING ROOM OF ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL

FRANCIS McMAHON, HIS MASTER, DIED DURING AN OPERATION IN 1923
BUT "SHEP" CONTINUED TO WAIT—
NEVER LEAVING THE DOOR FOR
MORE THAN 15 MINUTES AT A TIME
UNTIL DEATH CLAIMED HIM IN 1936



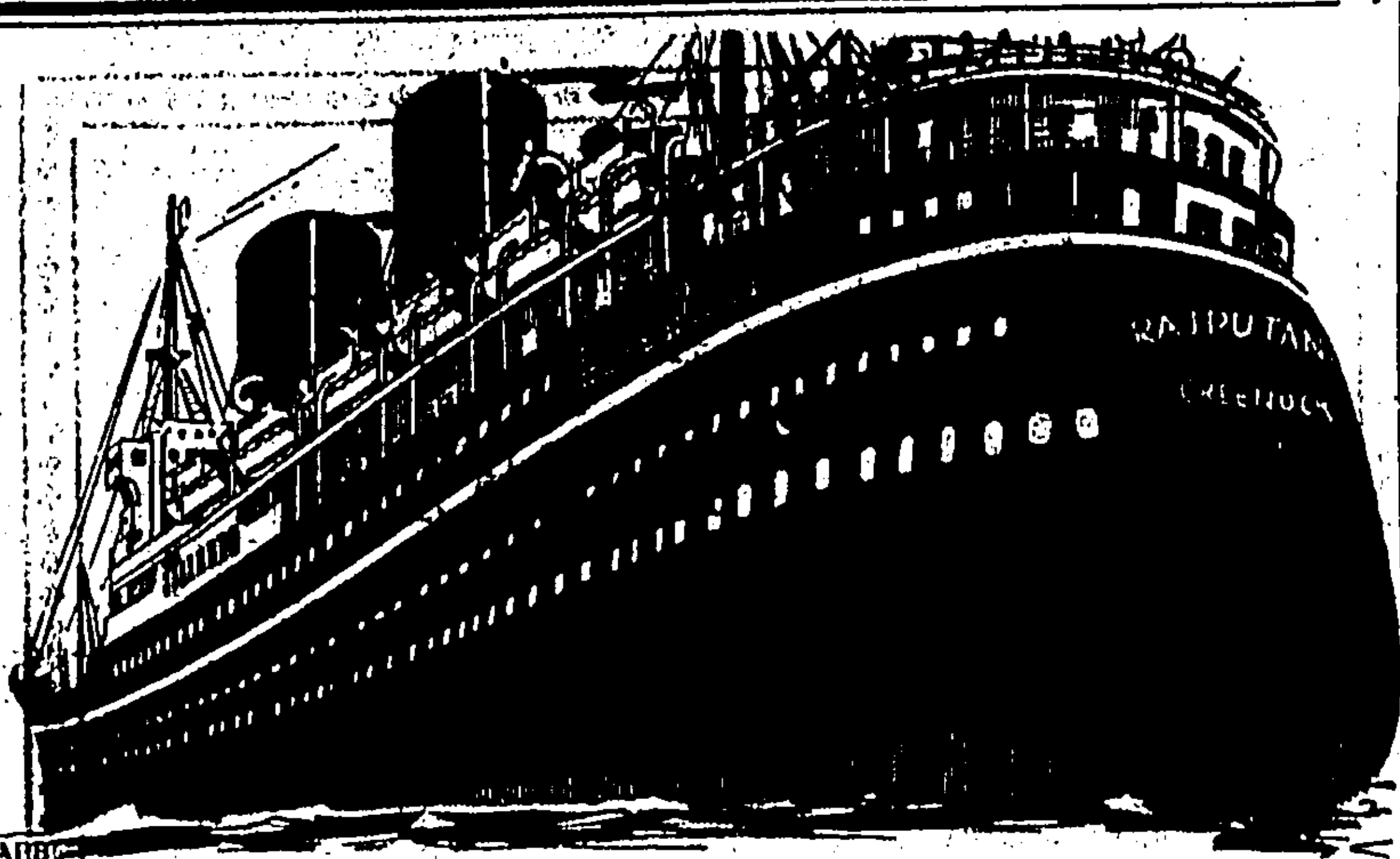
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LETTER

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
*KIDDERPORE	7,000	14th Oct.	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
RANGHI	17,000	29th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
*BURDWAN	6,000	5th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
SRANPURA	17,000	12th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
*SOMALI	6,000	3rd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
SCANTON	15,500	10th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
SCORFU	14,500	24th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
*BANGALORE	6,000	31st Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
CHITRAL	17,000	7th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. § Calls Tangier.
All vessels may call at Malta.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

SIRDHANA	8,000	22nd Oct.	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
SHIRALA	8,000	5th Nov.	
TILAWA	10,000	19th Nov.	
SANTHIA	8,000	3rd Dec.	
TALAMBA	10,000	17th Dec.	



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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

via Panama Canal.

NELLORE	7,000	4th Nov.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart.
TANDA	7,000	2nd Dec.	
NANKIN	7,000	31st Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI and JAPAN

SHIRALA	8,000	18th Oct. 7 a.m.	Japan.
RANPURA	17,000	14th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	28th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
*SOMALI	6,000	28th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
TANDA	7,000	4th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
SANTHIA	8,000	9th Nov.	Japan.
CANTON	15,500	11th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
CORFU	14,500	24th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.

* Cargo only.

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PHONE 27721

POST OFFICE

GENERAL HOLIDAY

On Monday, 10th October, the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8.00 a.m. to Noon; Sheungwan Branch Post Office will be open from 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m., and the other Branch Post Offices will be entirely closed.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes as on Sundays; one delivery of ordinary correspondence at 11.30 a.m., and one delivery of registered correspondence at 11.00 a.m.

The Branch Post Offices at Stanley, Tai Po and Un Long will also have one delivery of ordinary correspondence at 11.00 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Surcharged air mail letters may be posted in the ordinary posting boxes. They should be clearly marked "By Air Mail" and bear sufficient postage. Insufficiently prepaid letters may be taxed with double the deficiency or forwarded by Steamer Service, at the discretion of the Post Office.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

Air Mail Services to Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtau, Tientsin and Peiping are temporarily suspended.

Air Mail Services to Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtau, Tientsin and Peking are temporarily suspended.

Parcel Post Service to the Province of Yunnan is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS

Java and Manila	Tjisadane	October 10.
Japan and Shanghai	Tatibius	October 10.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Hoihow	Sinkiang	October 10.
Straits	Tamara	October 11.
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Shirala	October 11.
Japan	Hosang	October 11.
Shanghai and Swatow	Szechum	October 11.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	October 12.
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service" — San Francisco, date 6th October		
	Pan-American Airways Plane	Oct. 12.
Saigon	Athos II	October 12.
Straits	Fushimi Maru	October 12.

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per Monday	Date and Time.
Air Mail for Sian, Lanchow, Changsha and Chengtu, etc. (via Hankow) by the "Eurasia Airways Service" (To further points by surface transport as Services permit).	Eurasia Plane	Monday, October 10. K.P.O. Reg., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. Ord., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. G.P.O. Reg., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. Ord., Mon., Oct. 10, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Antenor	Mon., Oct. 10, Noon.
Haiphong	Canton	Mon., Oct. 10, Noon.
Parcels only for Calcutta	Islami	Mon., Oct. 10, Noon.
Swatow, Amoy, Chuenchow, and Foochow	Haiyang	Mon., Oct. 10, Noon.
Hoihow and Parcels only for Rangoon	Hai Hing	Mon., Oct. 10, Noon.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 17th Oct.	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 10. K.P.O. Reg., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. Ord., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. G.P.O. Reg., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. Ord., Mon., Oct. 10, 5.00 p.m.
Airmail for Malaya and Australia by Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 17th Oct.	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Oct. 10. K.P.O. Reg., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. Ord., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. G.P.O. Reg., Mon., Oct. 10, Noon. Ord., Mon., Oct. 10, 5.00 p.m.
Samshui and Wuchow	Tai Ming	Tues., Oct. 11, 8.15 a.m.
Manila	Grootakerk	Tues., Oct. 11, 8.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Jean Dupuis	Tues., Oct. 11, 8.30 a.m.
Kongmoon	On Lee	Tues., Oct. 11, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow	Taiyuan	Tues., Oct. 11, 10.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Taksang	Tues., Oct. 11, 1.00 p.m.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

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HONOLULU & LOS ANGELES via Honolulu.
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CHICHIBU MARU (from Kobe) Saturday, 22nd Oct.
ASAMA MARU (from Kobe) Monday, 31st Oct.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (starts from Kobe; convenient connection from Hong Kong)

HIKAWA MARU Monday, 24th Oct.

NEW YORK via Panama

YAMATO MARU Wednesday, 26th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Mexico & Balboa to Valparaiso.

BOKUYO MARU (from Kobe) Monday, 24th Oct.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, NAPLES via Suez.

HAKONE MARU Saturday, 5th Nov.

HUSIMI MARU Saturday, 19th Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Davao, Thursday Island, Brisbane.

KAMO MARU Saturday, 26th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

MITO MARU Wednesday, 12th Oct.

TOYAMA MARU Wednesday, 26th Oct.

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore

YAKODATE MARU Sunday, 16th Oct.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA

FUSHIMI MARU (via S'hai) Wednesday, 12th Oct.

HAKOZAKI MARU (via K'lung & S'hai) Friday, 21st Oct.

KAMO MARU Friday, 21st Oct.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA

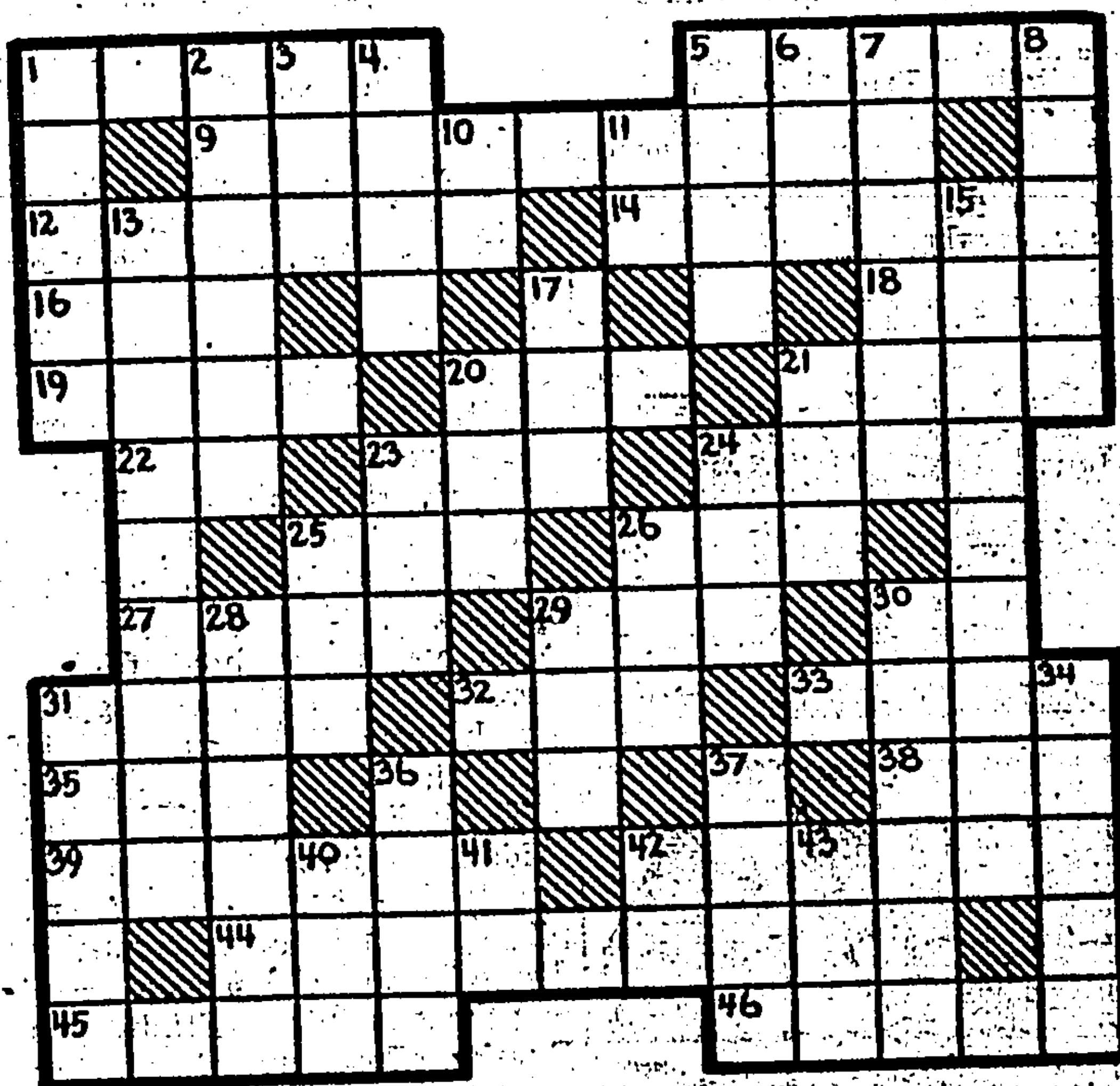
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OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



HORIZONTAL

- 1-Repose
- 5-Begin
- 9-Emission of rays
- 12-Separated
- 14-Unfastened
- 16-Evening (Poet.)
- 18-A compass point (abbr.)
- 19-Incautious
- 20-Rodent
- 21-Soft masses for stuffing
- 22-Military title (abbr.)
- 23-A peg
- 24-A row of men
- 25-Youth
- 26-Very warm
- 27-Claw
- 28-A pastry
- 30-Five hundred five
- 31-Land measure
- 32-Seg

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

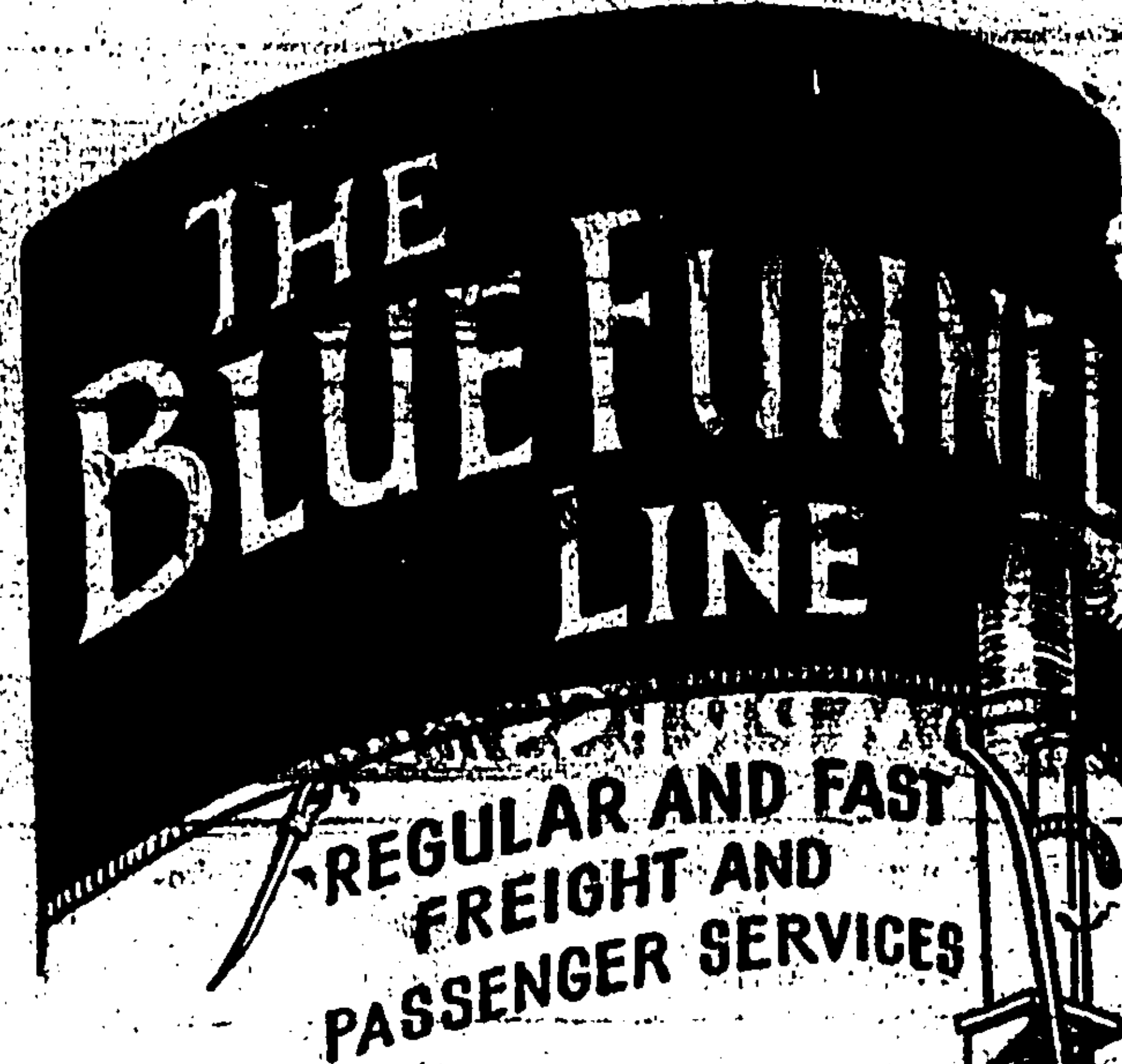
- 33-Geometry (abbr.)
- 35-Definite article
- 38-Member of the Royal Institution (abbr.)
- 39-Manner of holding real estate
- 42-To cease to act
- 44-Stars (Print.)
- 45-Ascends
- 46-Rows

VERTICAL

- 1-A journal
- 2-Seizure by warrant
- 3-Feline
- 4-Paradise
- 5-Tastes
- 6-Digit
- 7-To temper glass by heating
- 8-Currents
- 10-I had (contr.)

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 11-Toward
- 13-Sliding mass of snow
- 15-Attempts
- 17-Hinder
- 20-Clear of
- 21-Humor
- 23-Chum
- 24-Enemy
- 25-A falsehood
- 26-Bone of the body
- 28-Places for public contacts
- 29-Deep hole
- 30-To bequeath
- 31-Oil from rose petals
- 34-Very small creatures
- 36-Worthless leavings
- 37-Quiet
- 40-Employ
- 41-Early English (abbr.)
- 42-Five hundred one
- 43-Snow runner



REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

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PATROCLUS Sails 19 Oct. for Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow.

MEMNON Sails 2 Nov. for Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Glasgow.

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CYCLOPS Sails 22 Oct. for Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough.

NEW YORK SERVICE

ADRASTUS Sails 7 Nov. for Boston, New York, via Straits, and Cape of Good Hope.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via DAIREN, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA)
TALTHYBIUS Sails 31 Oct. for Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle.

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ADRASTUS Due 14 Oct. N. Y. via Panama.

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AJAX Due 22 Oct. from U.K. via the Straits.

TALTHYBIUS Due 25 Oct. The Pacific Coast.

Special reduced fare are quoted for cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation.

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NEW YORK via Japan, Los Angeles and Panama. Call Direct at Cristobal, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AIRES via Santos Maru Mon., 19th Oct.

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Cape Town. Rio de Janeiro Maru Mon., 14th Nov.

MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, BEIRA, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN & SOUTH AFRICA via Singapore & Colombo. Arizona Maru Wed., 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY & KARACHI via Singapore, Penang and Colombo. Arabia Maru Mon., 5th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore Belawan, Deli & Rangoon. Kanto Maru Sat., 19th Nov.

JAPAN PORTS via Takao and Keelung. Tyosa Maru Thurs., 13th Oct.

KEELUNG via Takao & Amoy. Tyosa Maru Fri., 28th Oct.

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LONDON (via Australia) from \$127.150.

(Australian Newspaper Office)

Ship	Due Hong Kong	Leaves Hong Kong	Leaves Manila	Due Sydney
CHANGIE	13 Oct.	17 Oct.	17 Oct.	21 Nov.
TAIPING	8 Nov.	14 Nov.	17 Nov.	21 Dec.
CHANGIE	4 Dec.	10 Dec.	16 Dec.	21 Jan.
TAIPING	6 Jan.	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	21 Feb.

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of	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Victoria Arrive
Canada	Oct. 14	Oct. 16	—	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	Nov. 2
Russia	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	—	Nov. 14
Japan	Nov. 11	Nov. 13	—	Nov. 16	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 29

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Empress of Russia on Thursday, October 20th.

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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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High Class English Jewellery

YANKEE'S NEW WORLD RECORD

WORLD SERIES WON FOR THIRD TIME

New York, To-day.

The Yankees established a new world baseball record yesterday when they won the World Baseball Series for the third consecutive time by defeating the Chicago Cubs in four straight clashes, winning yesterday's encounter by 8 runs to 3.

A tremendous crowd of 60,000 exultant fans saw Chicago again overwhelmed.

"Red Ruffing pitched his second victory for the series while the Cubs were forced to change their pitcher on five occasions, Lee, Root, Page, French, Carleton and "Dizzy" Dean reaching the mound in that order in a fruitless attempt to check the champions.

The score was:

	R.	H.	E.
New York Yankees	8	11	8
Chicago Cubs	3	1	1

—Reuter.

Radio Talks In Print.

No. 1.

At this time of year many men and women feel run-down. The great heat of recent months has made their blood thin and watery, with the result that they are 'nervy,' feel feeble in the stomach and so cannot enjoy their meals, sleep uneasily, and wake up in the mornings unrested and disinclined for the day's work.

It is to just such worn-out, debilitated people that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are of immediate and immense value. Rapidly and surely these pills enrich poor blood, purify bad blood, create new blood full of red corpuscles and haemoglobin, by means of which an abundance of oxygen and nourishment is carried to every part of the system.

In this way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the nerves, strengthen the digestive and other organs, impart new life and vitality. Thus they are bringing fresh energy, health and happiness to thousands of weak men and women all over the world every day. Why not let them do the same for you? Of chemists everywhere.

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PRINTING
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China Mail Bldg.—3a Wyndham St.

YANKEES WIN THIRD TIE

Pearson's Fine
Pitching

New York, Saturday.

In magnificent weather and before a crowd of over 55,000, the New York Yankees beat the Chicago Cubs by 5-2 in the third game of the World Baseball Series at the New York Stadium. After a scoreless first four innings for each side, the Yankees unleashed their battery and indulged in a batting spree which demoralised three of the Cubs' pitchers.

Pearson pitched unchanged for the Yankees and magnificently struck-out nine, which was four short of a record for the World Series. The Cubs opened with Bryant and he was followed later by Russell and French in a desperate effort to turn the tide.

The final score was:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	5	1
New York	5	7	2

FRANCO'S AIR SUPERIORITY OF 5 TO 1

Affecting Morale of
Government

Spanish Government forces are suffering from an acute shortage of aircraft, artillery and heavy war equipment, owing to the lack of facilities for quantity production of such material in Government Spain and the increasing difficulty of immaterial in Government Spain and porting it by sea.

One experienced observer estimates that Gen. Franco now has at least 1,200 aeroplanes in active service, as compared with 200 to 250 in the Government air force. A recent Roma communique stated that 41 Italian machines were employed on the Ebro front between July 25 and Aug. 5.

Operations by the Government air force, which is now outnumbered by at least 5 to 1, have been severely restricted, since it has become more serious for the Government to lose five machines than for Gen. Franco to lose 20. This has produced its inevitable effect upon the morale of the Government troops, and it is now admitted that the Italian aircraft have recently had an important influence upon the outcome of operations.

An obvious method of defending Barcelona and Valencia against air attack from Majorca would be to bomb the air base in that island.

The lack of recent Government air raids on Majorca is said to be partly due to the shortage of experienced pilots capable of navigating for 200 miles over the open sea. This is the result of withdrawals of Russian pilots formerly serving with the Government air force. It is also partly due to the strong anti-aircraft defences of the Majorca air-base.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

TO SWATOW, SHANGHAI
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.

"Hangsang"	10th Oct. Noon
"Fausang"	12th Oct. Noon
"Chaksang"	18th Oct. 2 p.m.
"Taisang"	18th Oct. 2 p.m.
"Norvikon"	18th Oct. 2 p.m.
"Taksang"	21st Oct. 2 p.m.
"Foushang"	23rd Oct. Noon
"Tingsang"	25th Oct. Noon
"Wingsang"	28th Oct. 2 p.m.

† calling at Foochow.
* calling at Tsingtao.

To HAIPHONG.

"Taksang"	11th Oct. 9 p.m.
"Tingsang"	14th Oct. Noon
"Tal Suen Hong"	21st Oct. Noon

TO SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND CALCUTTA.

"Islami"	10th Oct. 2 p.m.
"Hosang"	18th Oct. 2 p.m.

TO KOBE & OSAKA.

"Kutsang"	18th Oct. 9 a.m.
"Kumsang"	28th Oct. 9 a.m.

TO SANDAKAN.

"Mausang"	14th Oct. 10 a.m.
"Hinsang"	27th Oct. 10 a.m.

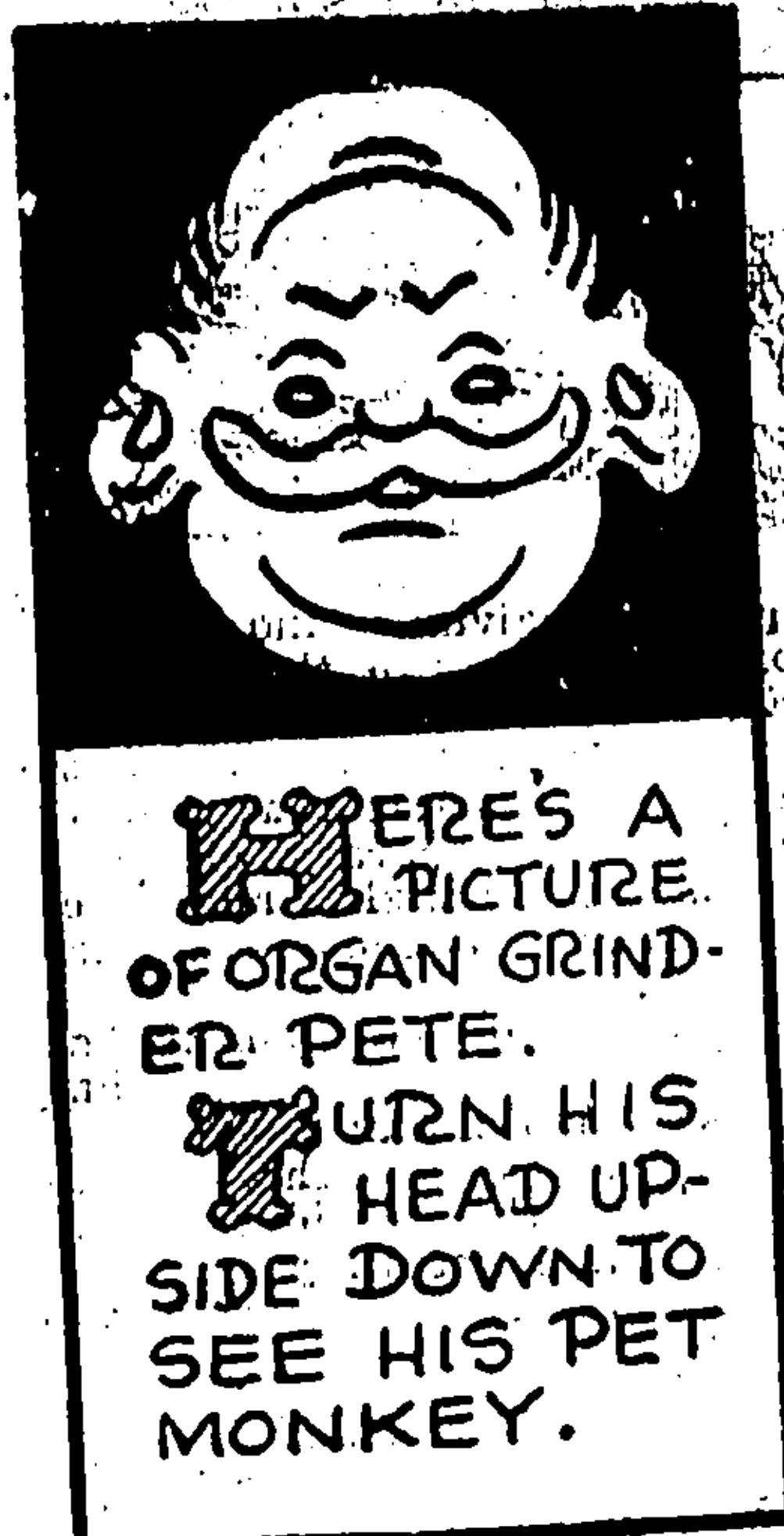


JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd.
TELEPHONE 30311 GENERAL MANAGERS

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION

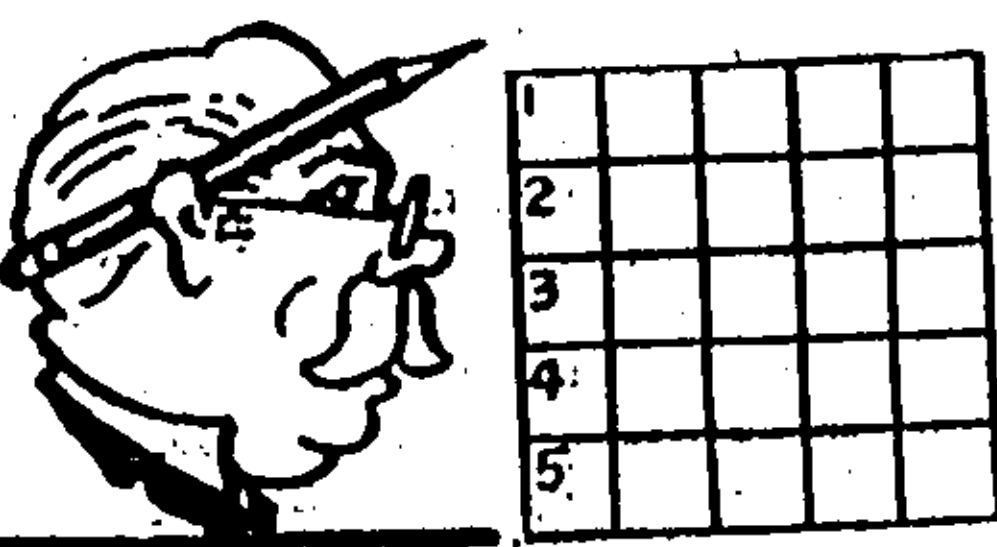
NIGH	SLAP
ERN	DONOR
WEAPON	SOFTEN
S	ROT
BLEED	LEERS
ES	SORER
AL	PUN
SO	SENDS
TRAMS	SUGAR
Q	GNU
CRITTY	BETTER
LEE	SEVER
ELSE	DRAW

CHILDREN'S PUZZLE



IF YOU PRINT THE CORRECT WORDS IN THE SQUARES READING ACROSS, THE SAME WORDS WILL READ DOWNWARD IN THE SQUARES.

HERE ARE THE DEFINITIONS: 1, INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING GAS ETC.; 2, BANISHMENT FROM ONE'S NATIVE LAND; 3, ANY ONE HAVING GI-GANTIC STRENGTH; 4, EXCITE; 5, TO BEGIN OVER AGAIN.



Answer to-morrow.

GERMANS OBJECT TO MEMORIAL

Soldiers' Faces Too Ferocious

Objection to a war memorial at Sledmere, near Driffield, Yorks, on the ground that it depicts German soldiers with faces of extreme ferocity, has been raised by the German authorities in England.

The German Consul in Liverpool, Herr Walther Reinhardt, has written to Sir Richard Sykes, of Sledmere Hall, asking him to remove from public view the Waggoners Reserve memorial at Sledmere, which was designed by Sir Richards father, Sir Mark Sykes, we understand that Sir Richard has referred the matter to the German Embassy in London.

The memorial was unveiled in 1919, a few months after Sir Mark's death.

The Waggoners Reserve was formed by Sir Mark in 1911, from farm-hands of the Yorkshire Wolds, with a view to providing the country with a band of trained horsemen in the event of war. Each member received £1, 1s a year retainer, and undertook to join the Army immediately on the outbreak of war. The unit rendered distinguished service in Flanders.

OLD SAXON STYLE

The reliefs on the memorial, to which exception is taken, depict a soldier, torch in hand, setting fire to a church, and another standing with upraised sword over a kneeling woman whom he has caught by the hair. Another shows four ferocious looking soldiers with fixed bayonets. In designing the memorial, Sir Mark wished to depict in the crude old Saxon style the history of the Waggoners Reserve. Unfortunately, the figures have been given German helmets, and consequently are assumed to represent German soldiers. Mlle. Ludovicy, Sir Richard's secretary said:

The figures were never intended to represent the philosophy of the German people. They were intended to be crude old Saxon figures, playing their part in the history in stone of the Waggoners Reserve.

"I do not know who informed the German Consul about the figures. Probably someone saw them, bought picture postcards of the memorial

HIGHWAY CODE FOR DOGS

Owners Reminded of Duty

"TRAIN ANIMALS TO OBEY"

A campaign to save dogs from road dangers has been initiated jointly by the National Safety-first Association and the National Canine Defence League. These bodies have issued a leaflet designed to remind all dogowners of their duty to keep dogs under control on busy roads.

People are also asked not to turn out their dogs to run the streets alone, but to exercise them under their control, in quiet streets, or, if possible, in parks or open country.

The two organisations seek to publish a "safety-first" code on the backs of the 2,750,000 dog licences issued annually. The County Council's Association, which controls these licences, has the matter under consideration.

Dog owners are advised:

To train a dog to come to heel instantly when bidden; and to remain there;

Never to turn a dog out for exercise alone;

Whenever possible to give free exercise in quiet by-ways, parks, recreation grounds or open country;

To use busy highways as little as possible, and, when there, to keep the dog under control.

On thoroughfares where there is no footpath always to walk on the right-hand side, facing the traffic, and to keep the dog on the right; and

Never to call a dog from the opposite side of the road when traffic is approaching.

It is added that motorists should not allow an undisciplined dog to interfere with the driver.

and sent them to the German Embassy.

"There has been an exchange of friendly letters, and I think that following Sir Richard's explanation regarding the style of architecture the matter will be dropped."

BANKS

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Reserve Fund \$3,000,000
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Canton	Kuching	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	Madras	Taipei
Cebu	Manila	Tientsin
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Harbin		

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Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor and Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid, on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

R. A. CAMIDGE,

Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st January, 1935.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

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Paid-up Capital \$ 5,598,800.00

Reserve and Undivided

Profits \$ 2,776,726.76

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London		Yokohama

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Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

KAN TUNG PO,
Chief Manager.

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Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Issued and Fully Paid-up 20,000,000

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Hong Kong Currency Reserve \$10,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

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FOOCHOW	RANGOON
HAIPHONG	SAIGON
HAMBURG	SAN FRANCISCO
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	SOURABAYA
ILLOLO	SUNGEI PATANI
IPOH	SWATOW
JOHORE	TIENSIN
KOBE	TOKYO
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Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local and other currencies on terms which will be quoted on application. ALSO up to date SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES in various sizes TO LET.

Hong Kong, 30th February, 1938.

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

FOR THE HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SIR VANDELEUR M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st March, 1937.

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
DOWELL & CO. LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

Interport Cricket Mystery!



UNCONSCIOUS BOXER WINS BOUT ON FOUL

Berlin, Saturday.
The bout between the German and European Champion in the light-heavyweight boxing class, Adolf Heuser, and the American, Tony Shucco, ended last night in the disqualification of the American and the proclamation of Heuser as victor, although he had to be carried from the ring unconscious.
Fighting before a crowd of 12,000 spectators, Shucco adopted rough tactics from the very beginning of the bout and in the fifth round forced Heuser against the ropes and threw his entire weight against him without striking a blow. The German sank to the floor unconscious. Examination in hospital revealed an injury to the spinal column.
The German middleweight champion, Jupp Besselmann, knocked out the Frenchman, Jean Beasley, in the second round, and the German bantamweight, Ernst Weiss, scored a technical knockout against the Frenchman, August Carrio, who gave up the fight in the 10th round.
—Trans-Ocean.

Annual report and statement of accounts of the Welsh Football Association shows a balance on the season's workings of £280. Chief items in the income of £5534 were £3180 from the Wales V. Scotland international match at Cardiff, and £1635 from Welsh Cup ties. The Association's assets are over £7000.

The Indian Cricket Board of Control is to invite the M.C.C. to send a team to tour India during the winter of 1938-40. The M.C.C., it is understood, will be requested to include at least five amateurs in the team.

COLONY XI v REST MATCH SUGGESTED FOR END OF SEASON

(By "ADREM")

So the cricket Interport is off!
If Hong Kong Cricket Club had not cabled Shanghai on September 30, instead of looking forward to Kowloon-Hong Kong matches to-morrow, we'd probably be waiting anxiously for cables from Shanghai giving opening results of the game, Hong Kong versus Shanghai.

Although the Cricket Club gave the local public the international situation as the reason for cancellation, receipt of their cable in Shanghai appears to have been received with considerable puzzlement.

"North China Daily News," generally considered the most reliable of the Shanghai dailies, advances the reason as "Hong Kong's inability to raise a team."

"The China Press" groped in the dark. They rejected the international situation as being impossible in view of the fact that it took a definite turn for the better shortly before the cable was despatched and then explore the possibility that the strange movements of the Potsdam may have had something to do with it. This they scout, however, as an interview with the Shanghai agents of the Potsdam revealed that that vessel would not be more than a day behind schedule when she reached Shanghai.

This journal adds that Shanghai cricket circles were stunned by the news as they had been looking forward keenly to the visitors' arrival and had prepared an elaborate programme of entertainment.

PLAYERS AFFECTED

Cricket Club's official statement to the Hong Kong press, giving the international situation as reason for

cancellation, was probably prompted by the knowledge that no members of the Services would be able to go. This would have affected Capt. Whitmarsh, C. E. Godby and M. P. Weedon.

I also understand that L. D. Kilbee was a very doubtful starter, while D. McLellan had stated definitely that he could not go. These names are additional to those who intimated after the last trial at Kowloon Cricket Club that they would be unable to make the trip.

The omission of these names notwithstanding, the following players, I understand, would have gone North if invited:—A. C. I. Bowker, H. D. Bidwell, A. R. Kitchell, A. H. Madar, R. E. Lee, P. J. Billimoria, W. H. Colledge, K. Nazarin, L. T. Ride, A. E. Perry, E. Zimmern, N. A. E. Mackay, G. Souza, A. P. Pereira, A. C. Beck and G. F. O'Brien.

There is a dearth of H.K.C.C. and Army players in the above list but there is much potential talent, certainly as much as Eric Mitchell had in his team which went North in 1932



with great misgivings and brought the "bacon" home with them.

NEW INTERPORT UNLIKELY

So much for the Interport that did not come off. I notice that a fellow scribe in a contemporary profers a suggestion that Shanghai might possibly be induced to come down here next month.

I don't think for one moment that there is any likelihood of this happening as it follows that if they could not come down this month—and they intimated that they could not some time ago—there certainly seems to be no reason why they should next month.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to see what sort of a team we could get together were a side to visit us and how many of those who were considered certainties for the Shanghai trip would be included.

From what we have seen and from what we know of local cricketers, I would select the following team, in batting order:—

1. E. C. Fincher
2. D. J. N. Anderson
3. T. A. Pearce
4. A. H. Madar
5. H. Owen-Hughes (Capt.)
6. Capt. Whitmarsh
7. W. H. Colledge
8. A. R. Kitchell or C. E. Godby
9. D. McLellan or E. L. Gosano
10. A. R. Minu
11. R. E. Lee

I have selected Colledge as wicket-keeper in preference to Man because in my opinion he is a much better bat and if not as brilliant behind the sticks, is almost as effective.

The only other player who might be included is E. F. Fincher, of Kowloon Cricket Club. He could get in only at the expense of Kitchell or Godby, McLellan or Gosano. All these players are all-rounders. With the exception of McLellan, who is the only bowler of his type in the Colony, all are sound batsmen, quite as likely to come off as Fincher, and for this reason I would give them preference.

FORMIDABLE ELEVEN

The above team can bat down to No. 11 and would be served in attack by Lee, Minu, Anderson, Pearce, Owen-Hughes, Whitmarsh, Madar, Kitchell or Godby, and McLellan or Gosano, adequate in quantity and rich in variety with no weaknesses in the field.

This team against the rest of the Colony would make an exceedingly interesting game.

In this connection, and with an eye to the future, Hong Kong's cricket authorities might note a suggestion that where dates can be fitted in towards the end of a season a Colony side be selected, on the season's form, to play against a Rest team to include Naval players.

In this way we should always have a ready-made Hong Kong side on tap, and this would probably obviate the necessity for prolonged trials at the beginning of a season when acknowledged form is apt to be a bit shaky and really good players fail to get "caps" owing to their inability to score runs or take wickets before they have really had a chance to get going.

RAPIER'S SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY

RACE NO. 1
ELIZABETH
JUST IN TIME
HANDICAP EVE
Outsider:—National Pride.

RACE NO. 2
COURTING EVE
ELECTRON
BLANDFORD
Outsider:—Lancashire Chips.

RACE NO. 3
DESERT CHIEF
SILKYLIGHT
CAMERONIAN
Outsider:—Confusion Bay.

RACE NO. 4
OAK BAY
POTENTATE
LANCASHIRE LASS
Outsider:—Soldier of Britain.

RACE NO. 5
DOUBLE CHANCE
FIVE RULERS
EASY TIME
Outsider:—Dark Hazard.

RACE NO. 6
CRIFFEL
AZTEC
LUCKY LAD
Outsider:—Vixen Tor.

RACE NO. 7
SALVAGE MASTER
CORONATION DAY
VALOROUS
Outsider:—Gold Coin.

RACE NO. 8
SCENIC VIEW
KING'S LEAD
SOLDIER OF CHINA
Outsider:—Jungle Jim.
Daily Double:—Double Chance and Salvage Master.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

Programme For Ninth Extra Race Meeting

The following is the programme for the Ninth Extra Race Meeting to be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, October 22:—

- 1.—2.00 p.m.—Wyndham Handicap. (First Section).—For China ponies, "B" Class. Griffins of this Season, barred. One Mile.
- 2.—2.30 p.m.—Ballarat Handicap. (Second Section).—For Australia ponies, "C" Class. From the 1½ Mile Post (About Half Mile 170 Yards).
- 3.—3.00 p.m.—Hong Kong Griffins Cup.—A Handicap for China ponies, Griffins of this Season, that have started in at least three Extra Race Meetings of this Club. Winners of \$4,000 or more in stakes, barred. One and a Quarter Miles.
- 4.—3.30 p.m.—Connaught Handicap. (First Section).—For China ponies,

"C" Class. From the 1½ Mile Post (About Half Mile 170 Yards).

- 5.—4.00 p.m.—Wyndham Handicap. (Second Section).
- 6.—4.30 p.m.—Connaught Handicap. (Second Section).
- 7.—5.00 p.m.—Nullah Nullah Handicap.—For Australian Subscription ponies, "B" Class. One and a Quarter Miles.
- 8.—5.30 p.m.—Kwangtung Handicap.—A forced entry for China ponies classified "D" Class, that have started at a Race Meeting of this Club since 1st July, 1938. Winners of less than \$500 in stakes since 1st January, 1938, barred.
- Daily Double Event:—Fifth and Seventh Races.

Entries will close at noon on Thursday, October 18.

SCOTLAND DEFEAT IRELAND AT SOCCER

Belfast, Saturday.
Scotland defeated Ireland to-day by 2 goals to nil in their International soccer classic played before 30,000 spectators. The weather was overcast and the ground heavy. A large contingent of Scotsmen travelled to Windsor Park to see their heroes win.

The teams were unchanged, and prior to the game, the players were introduced to the Irish Linen Queen, who presented each player with a box of linen handkerchiefs.

Scotland won the toss and soon proved to be the more dangerous of the two teams, but O'Mahoney, Ireland's centre-half, was strong in defence. Both sides missed scoring by inches. Corners were given by both sides in the early stages of the match, but the goalkeepers were in magnificent form. Delaney and Walker were the goal-scorers.



SAI LONG WINS NIGHT YACHT RACE

The Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club held a night race for Cruisers commencing on Saturday, over a course of 53 miles—Tong Ku, Santon and Club-line—which was won by Sai Long (Mr. J. B. Coles) which beat Norena (Mr. C. M. Sedgwick) by 13 mins. and 10 secs.

Yacht	Corrected Post.	Time	Rank
Azuma (Mr. E. B. Lambert)	6.44.15	4	1
U. and I. (Mr. H. S. Rouse)	7.06.42	7	2
Wanderer (Mr. D. W. Wagstaff)	8.25.30	9	3
Marander (Mr. S. Berg)	7.50.36	8	4
Tai Wan Shan (Capt. J. C. Dobbs)	10.15.18	10	5
Norena (Mr. S. C. M. Sedgwick)	6.23.07	2	6
Typhoon (Lt. Col. J. H. Hindmarsh)	7.00.35	5	7
Curlew (Capt. Y. T. Baines)	6.41.17	3	8
Monsoon (Mr. H. C. Meeke)	7.06.19	3	9
Sai Long (Mr. J. B. Coles)	6.10.00	1	10

TO-DAY'S TWO CRICKET MATCHES

Island To Meet Mainland

Weather permitting, the Island will meet the Mainland in two representative cricket matches this morning, commencing at 11 a.m. sharp in each case.

The following are the sides:

FIRST DIVISION
(At H.K.C.C., 11 a.m.)
Hong Kong:—H. Owen-Hughes (Captain), A. C. Beck, L. D. Kilbee, A. H. Madar, A. R. Minu, A. R. Kitchell, K. Nazarin, G. Souza, Capt. Whitmarsh, L. T. Ride, and W. H. Colledge.
Kowloon:—D. J. N. Anderson (Captain), E. F. Fincher, N. A. E. Mackay, T. A. Madar, B. E. Lee, E. L. Gosano, A. P. Pereira, F. H. Stokes, D. McLellan, A. E. Perry, and Lt. Godby.

SECOND DIVISION
(At Recreation, 11 a.m.)
Hong Kong:—E. J. R. Mitchell (Captain), F. H. Fox, Pte. Coombes, A. A. Aziz, F. L. Ranley, A. Posa, A. E. Carey, H. Hong Chov, G. S. Winch, Lt. Webster, R.N., and Lt. Skelton, R.N.

Kowloon:—A. A. Dand (Captain), S. A. Gray, K. L. Baxter, F. A. Broadbridge, R. T. Broadbridge, C. B. R. Sargent, N. P. Fox, G. E. R. Divett, L. G. Gosano, E. A. R. Alves, and E. M. L. Soares.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS AND SCORERS

FIRST DIVISION			
Eastern.....	4	Club.....	2
(Loa Tak-ko, Sun Kam-sun 2, Hau Ching-to)			
Middlesex.....	0	Kowloon.....	3
(Riorton, Jorgé, Blako)			
Navy.....	6	Police.....	2
(Newlands 3, Thoburn, Mugliston, Phipps)			
SECOND DIVISION			
R.A.O.C.....	6	Engineers.....	2
(Lang 3, Scadding, Emberson, Munton)			
Eastern.....	2	Club.....	2
(Cheu Pa-hsin, Wm. Louie)			
Middlesex.....	3	Kowloon.....	2
(Crowhurst 2, Devonshire)			
5th A.A. Bde.....	5	Police.....	2
(Calvert 3, Baneroff, Lawton)			
THIRD DIVISION SECTION "A"			
Kit Chee.....	1	Royal Scots.....	3
(Fok Yu-wai)			
5th A.A. Bde.....	2	South China.....	2
(Bartsby, Andrews)			
Stanley.....	2	R.A.S.C.....	3
(Froon, Banks)			
THIRD DIVISION SECTION "B"			
University.....	2	R.A.F.....	1
(G. S. Lam, K. Y. Tam)			
A.S.A.....	1	Engineers (E.).....	3
(Kardushoff)			
Kumaon Rifles.....	3	24th Bty. R.A.....	4
(Shar Singh, Fakir Singh, Partap Singh)			
Stonecutters.....	1	Medicals.....	1
(Garfield)			
Signals.....	12	Powhattan.....	0
(Bromley 5, Souly 5, Kitcher, C. T. Chung (own goal))			

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS AND SCORES

FIRST DIVISION			
Royal Scots.....	5	Kwong Wah.....	5
(Fleming 2, Hossack, Proctor, Munro)			
St. Joseph's.....	0	South China.....	0
(Santos 2, Leohard)			
SECOND DIVISION			
St. Joseph's.....	2	South China.....	3
(Tavares and Campos)			
Royal Scots.....	7	Kwong Wah.....	2
(McDonald, Williamson 2, Callaghan 2, Gilroy 2)			
THIRD DIVISION ("A" SECTION)			
Electric.....	5	P.W.D.....	1
(Sabbian Gardner, Bailey (own goal))			
Engineers (C.).....	2	30th Bty. R.A.....	3
(Lee Wat-lam and Chung-Sun)			

The Australian Test cricketers visited Pinewood to see Jessie Matthews in the Gaumont British film "Climbing High" now in production. Photo shows—Another kind of film bombardment for Jessie Matthews. Here she is being filmed and snapped by members of the Australian team. (Copyright).

FOOTBALL SNIPPETS

(By "REFEREE")
FINCH, First Division soccer referee and chairman of the Referees' Association, will be leaving shortly for Home.

COSTA, of St. Joseph's, Ulrich, of Kowloon, and Watson of Middlesex, three of the best backs in the Colony, are all suffering from injuries and were out of football yesterday. Ulrich and Watson are expected to be able to play soon, but it will be some time before Costa is seen again.

LAU HING-CHOI, South China "A" pivot, is also on the injured list and will not be playing in the Charity game to-morrow against a Combined team.

I AM glad to see that Hooper, of Navy, has been given control of the First Round of the Governor's Cup next Sunday. I watched him last week in the game between Police and South China, and was greatly impressed by the able manner in which he controlled the game.

CONGRATULATIONS to N. Delgado, former First Division St. Joseph's footballer, and present pivot of the junior team, on his coming wedding, next Sunday, to Miss B. M. Fernandes.

TSANG CHUNG-WAN, former Eastern right-half, has signed up for South China and will probably be seen at back for the "B" team. His brother, Sammy, also contemplates transferring to South China.

IT is understood that Royal Scots have a good footballer in O'Donnell, one of the new arrivals from Home. O'Donnell is said to have played for several good teams at Home.

ST. JOSEPH'S have already sustained their share of injuries for in addition to Costa, M. Gaan, their centre-forward, and Gomes, inside-left, are also nursing injuries and will not be playing this afternoon.

D. KOSSICK, First Division soccer referee and past Hon. Secretary of Hong Kong Referees' Association, is at present on a trip to Japan and will not be returning till November 3.

KEANE, of Royal Scots, who was sent off the field last Saturday during the match against Kowloon, has been suspended by the Emergency Committee till December 31, for questioning the referee's decision and using abusive language.

WEEK-END FOOTBALL PROGRAMME

The following is next week's Soccer programme.

Saturday, October 15—(First Division)

Navy v South China "B"

(Causeway Bay, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—Finch.

Linesmen:—Ip and Sharpe.

Kowloon v Kwong Wah

(Kowloon, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—Clark.

Linesmen:—Demee and Phillips.

St. Joseph's v Middlesex

(St. Joseph's, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—Ottoway.

Linesmen:—Havelaar and Edwards.

Royal Scots v Eastern

(Sookunpoo, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—MacCormac.

Linesmen:—Hinchliffe and Welsh.

South China "A" v Police

(Caroline Hill, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—Omar.

Linesmen:—Farr and McLaughlan.

Second Division

5th R.A. v Club

(Causeway Bay, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Ip.

Kowloon v Eastern

(Kowloon, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Phillips.

St. Joseph's v Kwong Wah

(St. Joseph's, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Havelaar.

Ordnance v Royal Scots

(Military, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—Silva.

Middlesex v Police

(Sookunpoo, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Hinchliffe.

South China v Engineers

(Caroline Hill, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Farr.

Third Division "A"

30th R.A. v Electric

(Military, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Edwards.

Third Division "B"

Air Force v Signals

(Prince Edward Road, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Smith.

24th R.A. v A.S.A.

(Chatham Road, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Dove.

Powhattan v Stonecutters

(Chatham Road, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—Stone.

Sunday, October 16—(Governor's Cup)

H.K.F.A. v H.K.C.A.A.F.

(Causeway Bay, 4.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Hooper.

Linesmen:—Omar and MacCormac.

Third Division "A"

Royal Scots v Engineers (C.)

(Sookunpoo, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Brothwell.

Service Corps v 5th R.A.

(Sookunpoo, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—McIlreath.

P.W.D. v Stanley

(Caroline Hill, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Bain.

South China v Kit Chee

(Caroline Hill, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—Barretto.

Third Division "B"

Engineers (E.) v University

(Club, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee:—Sutcliffe.

Medicals v Kumaon

(Club, 3.00 p.m.)

Referee:—Fraser.

Saturday's Home Soccer Results

London, Saturday.
In another day abounding in upsets, Everton retained their leadership of the First Division with a solitary goal victory over Wolves.

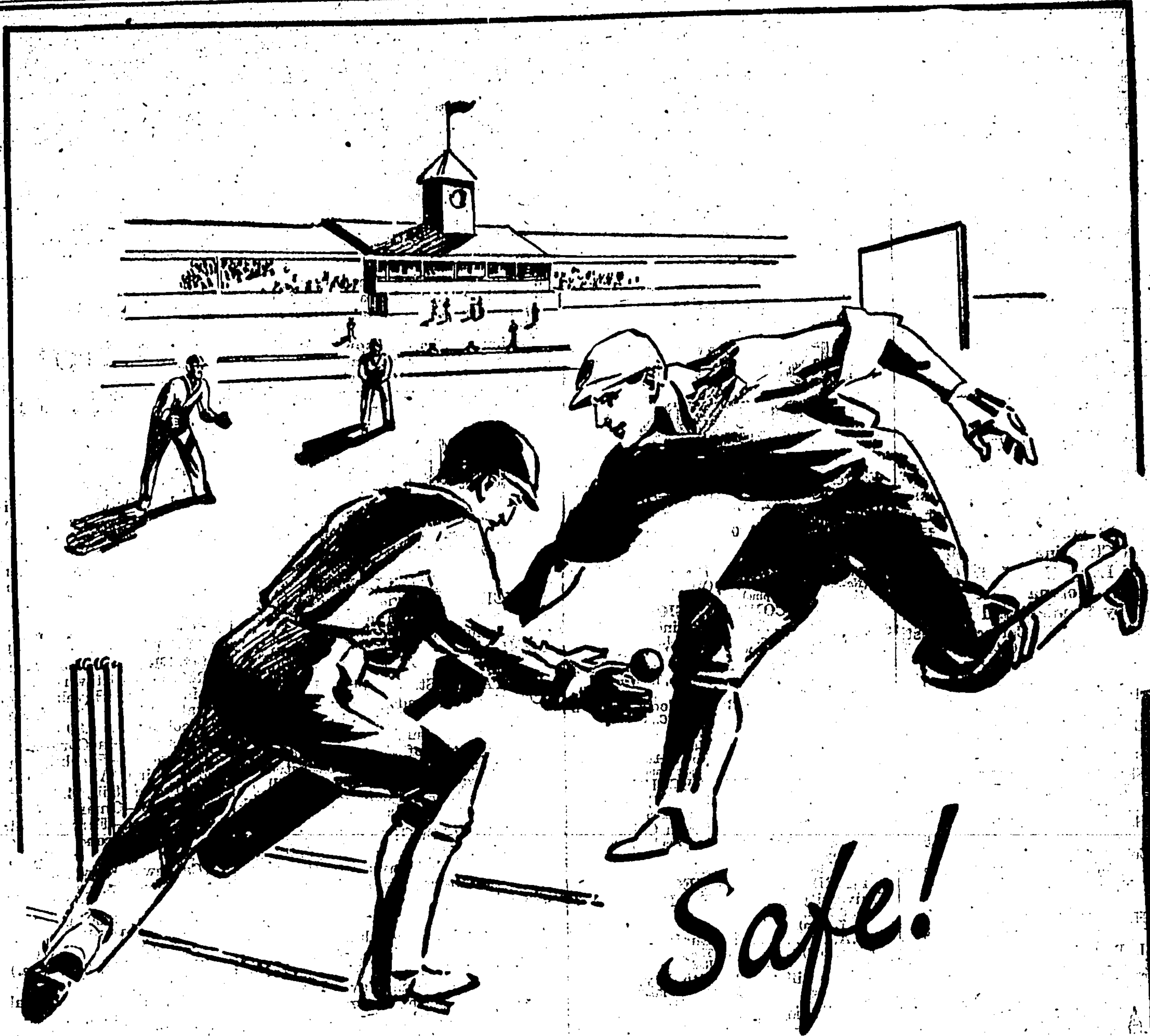
FIRST DIVISION		
Arsenal	2	Grimsby 0
Birmingham	0	Bolton 2
Blackpool	5	Chelsea 1
Brentford	1	Derby 3
Everton	1	Wolves 0
Huddersfield	1	Aston Villa 1
Leicester	2	Liverpool 2
Manchester U.	0	Charlton 0
Middlesbro	1	Leeds 1

Portsmouth	2	Sunderland	1
Stoke	3	Preston	1
SECOND DIVISION			
Blackburn	1	Sheffield U.	2
Bury	0	Bradford	1
Fulham	2	Millwall	1
Luton	0	Tottenham	0
Newcastle	4	Notts F.	0
Norwich	2	Southampton	1
Plymouth	1	Burnley	0
Wednesday	3	Manchester C.	1
Tranmere	0	Chesterfield	1
West Brom.	3	Coventry	1
West Ham	5	Swansea	2
THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)			
Bournemouth	0	Cardiff	0
Brighton	2	Ipswich	0

Bristol R.	2	Reading	4
Clapton	0	Watford	0
Mansfield	3	Southend	1
Newport	2	Crystal P.	0
Northampton	2	Bristol C.	2
Notts C.	1	Aldershot	1
Swindon	2	Queen's P.R.	2
Tonquay	1	Port Vale	0
Walsall	1	Exeter C.	2
THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)			
Barrow	3	N. Brighton	0
Bradford C.	1	Oldham	4
Chester	5	Halifax	1
Doncaster	1	Crewe	2
Hull	0	Barnsley	1
Lincoln	3	Accrington	0

Rochdale	6	Darlington	1
Rotherham	4	Carlisle	0
Southport	3	Stockport	0
Wrexham	2	Gateshead	0
York	2	Hartlepool	0
SCOTTISH LEAGUE			
FIRST DIVISION			
Arbroath	0	Raith	4
Ayr	2	Kilmarnock	2
*Celtic		Queen O'South	
Falkirk	2	Rangers	2
Hibernian	3	Queen's Park	1
Motherwell	3	Clyde	2
Partick	3	Hamilton	1
St. J'stone	1	Hearts	7
St. Mirren	3	Aberdeen	1
T. Lanark	4	Albion	0
* Postponed.			

(Continued on Page 21)



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ROEHAMPTON Tennis Finals

CHOY AGAIN BEATS OLLIFF

AN EXTRAORDINARY SET

London, September 27.

A day which had strayed from June into September favoured the close of the Roehampton Club's autumn tournament yesterday, and players and onlookers alike welcomed the pleasant weather.

The chief event of the meeting was the fight between J. S. Olliff and W. C. Choy for the D'Abernon Trophy. It was curious that these two players should meet on successive Saturdays in a singles final, seeing that, till the Cumberland Club's meeting last week, they had never encountered each other before.

On that occasion the Chinese player won, but yesterday Olliff had got rid of the cold which had previously hampered him, and a good fight was expected. So it proved to be, though Choy was again victorious, this time without losing a set.

This result did not look at all likely when, after five of the first six games had all been at deuce several times, Olliff won the seventh to love and made himself 5-2. Then Choy really set to work. His great agility—he has no weight to carry about—and marvellous anticipation, coupled with his lovely back-hand passing shots and almost infallible volleying and smashing, carried him through the next seven games without reply.

This put him 2-love in the second set. Olliff squared at 2 all, was down 2-4, and squared again. Not only that, but he won the next game as well for a 5-4 lead. Choy had played with more of a hint of casualness in these last three games, but in the next three he put in all he knew, and won all three of them, losing only two points in the process—a good finish to seventy minutes of rather patchy, if at times really brilliant tennis on the part of both men.

WOMEN'S FINAL

The women's singles final for the Duke of Westminster's Cup was chiefly remarkable for a grand recovery by Mrs. Macpherson-Grant, still perhaps better known as Miss Nancy Dickin, against so redoubtable an opponent as Miss R. M. Hardwick. At the start of the match there was only one player in the picture; Miss Hardwick won the first ten games off the reel and seemed set for the simplest of successes.

Then Mrs. Macpherson Grant at last found her form, and, playing a most determined game, made the score four all. But Miss Hardwick was not to be denied. She got ahead again at 5-4, but missed four chances at match-point in the next game. The next one that came her way, however, she secured; but it had been touch-and-go, and she must have felt relieved when the last stroke was played.

Mention ought to be made of an extraordinary match in the women's singles handicap, when Miss I. V. Hutchings, at the almost overwhelming odds of owe 30.4 and give 30, succeeded in defeating her opponent by 27-20, 6-4. The first set of this match is very nearly the longest on record. The loser was over seventy times within a single point of winning it—a remarkable tribute to Miss Hutchings's patience and determination.

Men's Singles (D'Abernon Trophy).—Final: W. C. Choy beat J. S. Olliff (holder), 7-5, 7-5.

Women's Singles (Westminster Trophy).—Final: Miss R. M. Hardwick beat Mrs. E. G. Macpherson-Grant, 6-0, 6-4.

Men's Doubles.—Final: C. M. Jones and L. Shaff beat D. R. Rutnam and C. L. Savara, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

SATURDAY'S HOME • SOCCER RESULTS

(Continued from Page 20)

SECOND DIVISION			
Airdrie	3	Edinburgh	0
Alloa	1	Morton	1
Cowdenbeath	3	Brechin	3
Dumbarton	2	Stenhousemuir	2
Dundee	5	East Stirling	6
East Fife	3	Leith	1
King's Park	11	Forfar	3
Montrose	2	Dunfermline	3
St. Bernards	5	Dundee U.	0

—Reuter

HAPPY VALLEY WIN ANNUAL GOLF MATCH

Kowloon G.C. Badly
Beaten

The annual golf match at Happy Valley yesterday between Happy Valley Golf Club and Kowloon Golf Club resulted in a win for the former by 30½ points, to 6.

In the singles, the Valley Club beat their rivals by 16 points to 2, and in the foursomes, won by 14½ points, to 4.

SINGLES

The Valley players are named first. R. Young lost to T. D. Paton 2 and 1. G. M. Park beat A. J. Dennis 3 and 2.

W. J. S. Key beat W. Ahern 4 and 3. A. McKeller beat W. A. Stewart 6 and 5.

J. W. Macdonald beat A. L. Eastman 6 and 5. R. G. Parker beat G. Milne 4 and 3.

A. D. Humphreys beat G. P. Murphy 4 and 3. H. H. Mundy beat J. D. Thomson 3 and 1.

T. B. Low beat A. A. Lopes 6 and 4. J. A. R. Selby beat W. Groves 6 and 5.

D. Humphreys beat W. Bastin 7 and 5. R. S. W. Patterson beat E. Hanlon 6 and 4.

F. Buckle beat W. C. Simpson 4 and 3. G. T. May beat T. Henderson 4 and 2.

N. J. Booker beat E. O. Murphy 5 and 4. A. Brooksbank beat W. Stoker 3 and 2.

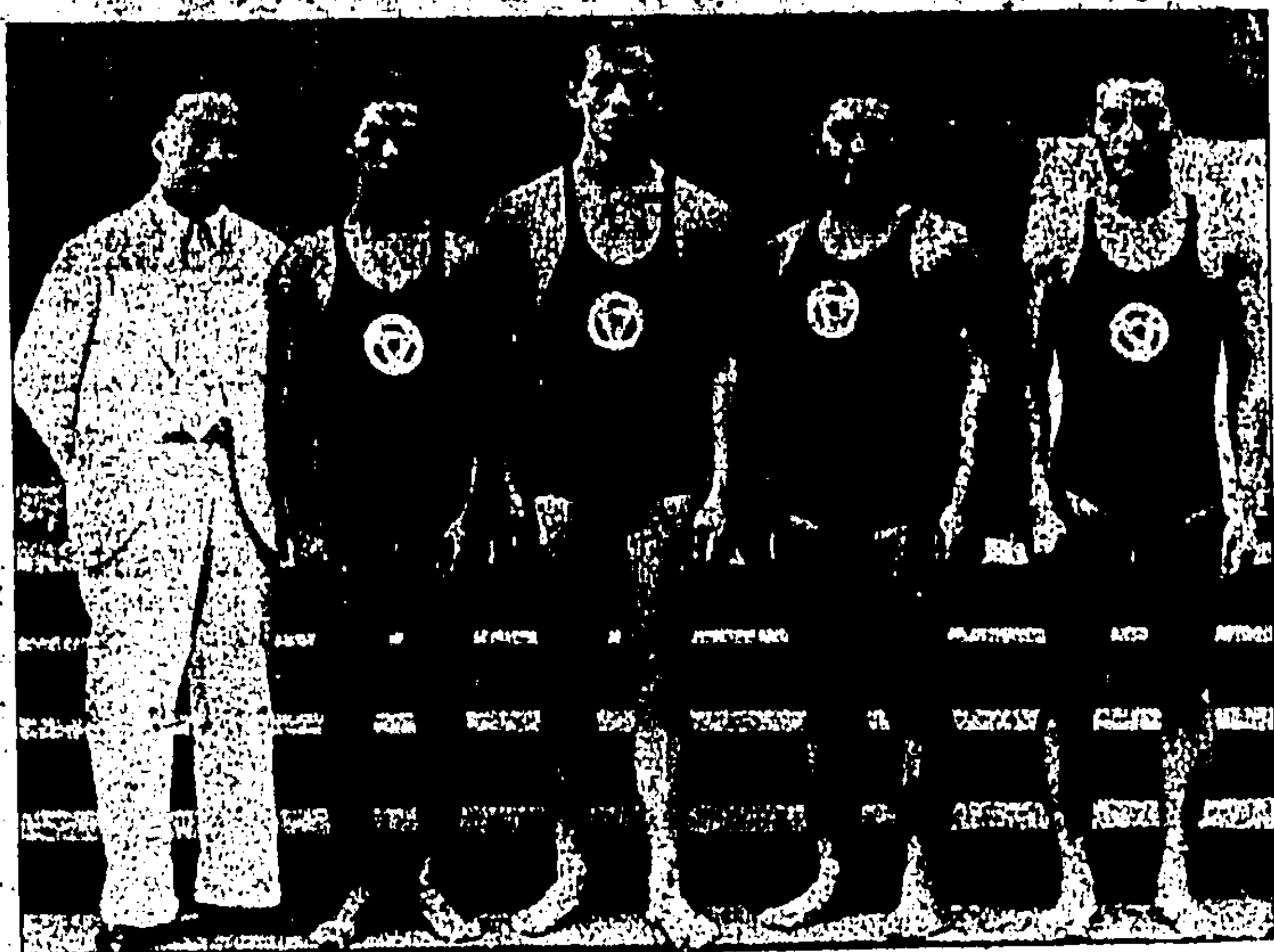
FOURSOMES

R. Young and G. M. Park lost to T. D. Paton and A. J. Dennis 2 and 1. W. J. S. Key and A. McKeller lost to W. Ahern and W. A. Stewart 3 and 2.

J. W. Macdonald and R. G. Parker beat A. L. Eastman and G. Milne. A. D. Humphreys and H. H. Mundy beat G. P. Murphy and J. D. Thomson.

T. B. Low and J. A. R. Selby beat A. A. Lopes and W. Groves 6 and 4. D. Humphreys and R. S. W. Patterson beat W. Bastin and E. Hanlon 4 and 3.

F. Buckle and G. T. May beat W. C. Simpson and T. Henderson 6 and 4. N. J. Booker and A. Brooksbank beat E. O. Murphy and W. Stoker 2 and 1.



The Chinese "Y" swimming team, above, established a new China record for the 200 metres free-style relay at the H.K.C.A.A.F. Swimming Championships at North Point last Saturday week. They clocked 2 mins. dead to beat the former mark held by the Kwangtung Provincial team by 1 1-5 secs. Left to right are: Mr. S. H. Wong (trainer), Fong Wah, Chung Tze-ting, Chan Chan-nam and Cheung Kwong-yiu. ("Mail" photo).

Hockey Association Tournament Fixtures

The following are the Hong Kong Hockey Association Tournament fixtures, which were drawn up at a meeting held at the European Y.M.C.A. last Friday evening:

OCTOBER

Sunday, 23rd
C.B.A. v Recreio
(Recreio, 10 a.m.)

Queen's College v Radio
(Radio, C. Hill, 3.30 p.m.)

Thursday, 27th
University v R.A.F.
(University, 4.30 p.m.)

Sunday, 30th
Nomads v R.A.F.
(R.A.F., 4.30 p.m.)

Radio v C.B.A.
(C.B.A., 10 a.m.)

Recreio v R.A.O.C.
(R.A.O.C., 11 a.m.)

NOVEMBER

Tuesday, 1st
University v Police "B"
(Police, 4.30 p.m.)

Sunday, 6th
K.I.T.C. v Radio
(Radio, 3.30 p.m.)

Police "A" v Recreio
(Police, 10.30 a.m.)

Wednesday, 9th
University v Radio
(Radio, 5.15 p.m.)

Sunday, 13th
Nomads v Radio
(Radio, 3.30 p.m.)

Monday, 14th
R.A.O.C. v R.A.F.
(R.A.F., 4.30 p.m.)

Sunday, 20th
Police "B" v Radio
(Radio, 4 p.m.)

Monday, 21st
Radio v Recreio
(Recreio, 10.30 a.m.)

Tuesday, 22nd
Queen's College v R.A.F.
(R.A.F., 4.45 p.m.)

University v Police "A"
(Police, 4.30 p.m.)

Thursday, 24th

University v Queen's College
(University, 4.45 p.m.)

Sunday, 27th
Police "B" v Radio
(Radio, 4 p.m.)

R.A.F. v K.I.T.C.
(K.I.T.C., 3.30 p.m.)

University v Nomads
(University, 10.30 a.m.)

Wednesday, 30th
Police "B" v R.A.O.C.
(R.A.O.C., 4.30 p.m.)

DECEMBER

Thursday, 1st
Police "B" v R.A.F.
(Police, 4.15 p.m.)

Sunday, 4th
K.I.T.C. v C.B.A.
(K.I.T.C., 10 a.m.)

University v Recreio
(Recreio, 10.30 a.m.)

Monday, 5th
Radio v R.A.F.
(R.A.F., 4.30 p.m.)

University v Recreio
(Recreio, 10.30 a.m.)

Saturday, 10th
K.I.T.C. v R.A.O.C.
(R.A.O.C., 4.30 p.m.)

Sunday, 11th
University v C.B.A.
(C.B.A., 10 a.m.)

Police "A" v Radio
(Radio, 4 p.m.)

Monday, 12th
Recreio v R.A.F.
(Recreio, 3 p.m.)

Sunday, 18th
K.I.T.C. v Recreio
(Recreio, 10.30 a.m.)

R.A.O.C. v Radio
(Radio, 4.30 p.m.)

Monday, 19th
C.B.A. v R.A.F.
(C.B.A., 10.30 a.m.)

Monday, 26th
C.B.A. v Police "B"
(Police, 10.30 a.m.)

JANUARY

Thursday, 5th
Police "A" v R.A.F.
(R.A.F., 4 p.m.)

Sunday, 8th
University v K.I.T.C.
(K.I.T.C., 10 a.m.)

Police "B" v Recreio
(Police, 10.30 a.m.)

Police "A" v C.B.A.
(Police, 4 p.m.)

Sunday, 15th
R.A.O.C. v C.B.A.
(C.B.A., 10 a.m.)

Tuesday, 17th
University v R.A.O.C.
(University, 4.30 p.m.)

Sunday, 22nd
K.I.T.C. v Police "A"
(K.I.T.C., 10 a.m.)

Thursday, 26th
Police "A" v R.A.O.C.
(R.A.O.C., 4.30 p.m.)

Tuesday, 31st
Police "A" v Police "B"
(Police, 4.15 p.m.)

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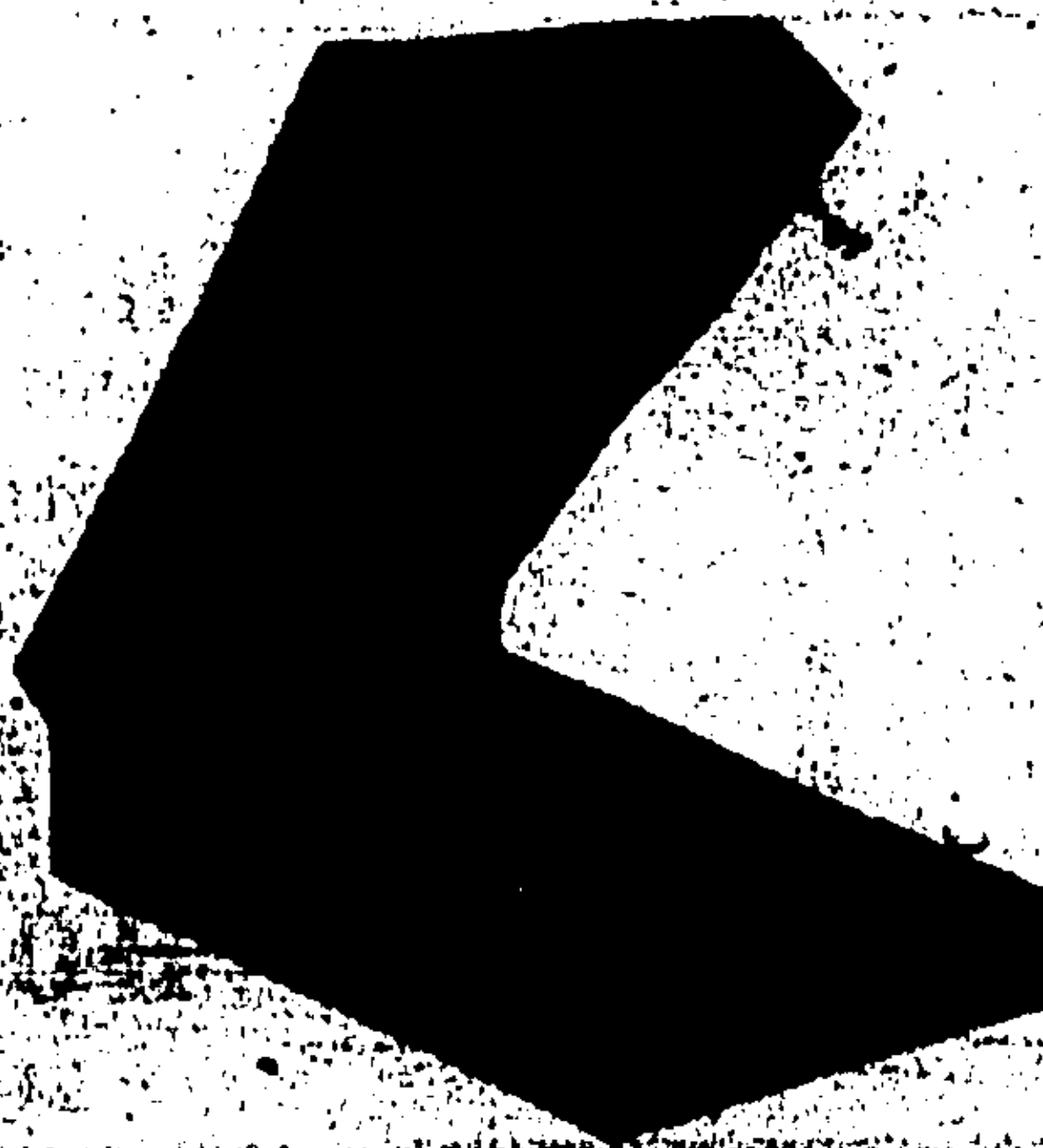
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GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

G.M.T.

7.00 a.m.—Big Ben. Enfield Central Band.

7.35 a.m.—Notes from the Royal Library Talk by Owen Morhead. Librarian to his Majesty the King.

7.50 a.m.—Music Hall.

8.50 a.m.—The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 9.00 a.m.

9.15 a.m.—Close Down.

TRANSMISSION 2

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

G.M.T.

10.45 a.m.—Big Ben. Music Hall.

11.45 a.m.—Light Music from Switzerland.

12.15 p.m.—BBC Empire Orchestra.

1.00 p.m.—Farewell to Summer. A programme to mark the passing of Summer.

1.30 p.m.—The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 1.45 p.m.

1.50 p.m.—End of Transmission 2.

TRANSMISSION 3

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

G.M.T.

2.00 p.m.—Big Ben. The Twilight Serenaders. Fantasy in music and story.

2.20 p.m.—Harold Fryer and his Orchestra.

3.00 p.m.—Barnum—The Greatest Show on Earth!

4.00 p.m.—The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 4.15 p.m.

4.20 p.m.—I Spy. Musical burlesque.

5.00 p.m.—Close Down.

12.00-12.20 p.m.—Relay of Service of Intercession from St. John's Cathedral.
12.30 p.m.—Songs by Bing Crosby.
12.40 p.m.—Henry Jacques and His Correct Dance Tempo Orchestra.
1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Weather Report.
1.03 p.m.—Latest Dance Music.
1.38 p.m.—Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.40 p.m.—Songs by Conchita Supervia (Mezzo-Soprano).
1.50 p.m.—Lalo—Symphonie Espagnole for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 21. Bronislaw Huberman (Violin) and the Vienna Philharmonic Orch. cond. by Georg Szell.
2.15 p.m.—Close Down.
6.00 p.m.—For the Children.
The Adventures of Careless Carrie and Wilful William.
Part I—When Mr. Moon Looks Down.
Part II—Careless Carrie Meets Wilful William.
Part III—Wilful William takes Careless Carrie to Sleepy Town.
Part IV—Jungle Town Frolics.
Part V—Topsy Turvy Town.
Part VI—The Boojams Party.
Part VII—Careless Carrie Hugs up Her Christmas stocking.
Part VIII—Wilful William Takes Careless Carrie to see Father Christmas' Workshop.
Uncle Charlie and Company with Orchestra and Effects.
The Hums of Pooh (A. A. Milne—Fraser-Simson).
George Baker (Baritone) with Piano.
6.30 p.m.—Beethoven—Sonata in G Major, Op. 30, No. 3.
Played by Sergei Rachmaninoff (Piano) and Fritz Kreisler (Violin).
6.47 p.m.—Songs by Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano).
Morgen, Op. 27, No. 4 (Strauss).
Violin Obligato by Isolda Men-

ges.
Standchen, Op. 17, No. 2 (Strauss). with Orchestra.
6.57 p.m.—Closing local Stock Quotations.
7.00 p.m.—Sea Shanties.
Storm Along; Roll The Wood-Pile Down (arr. Taylor Harris).
Nous Irons A Valparaiso (Pares and van Parys).
Sciucamunni Sta Lampa (arr. Favara).
Rio Grande; Billy Boy (arr. Terry).
Shenandoah (arr. Terry).
John Goss (Baritone) and The Cathedral Male Voice Quartet.
7.10 p.m.—Musical Comedy.
"Operette"—The Stately Homes Of England (Noel Coward).
Hugh French, Ross Landon, John Catrell, Kenneth Carten acc. by His Majesty's Theatre Orchestra, London, cond. by Ben Frankel.
"Private Lives" (Noel Coward)—Love Scene Act. I Scene from Act. II.
Gertrude Lawrence and Noel Coward.
"Home And Beauty" (C. B. Cochran's Coronation Revue)—Selection.
Magda Neeld, Janet Lind and Webster Booth with Orchestra.
7.35 p.m.—Gerald and His Orchestras.
A World of Romance.
Intro: Introduction; Humoreske (Dvorak); Two Guitars; Simple Aveu, Spanish Dance No. 5 (Moszkowski).
Songs: My Mother Taught Me; Poemo; Valse Bluettes; My Song Goes Round The World.
Gerald and His Sweet Music with vocal chorus.

You've Got Dust On Your Coat—Fox-Trot.
Does Your Heart Beat?—Fox-Trot.
Gerald and His Orchestra with vocal chorus.
Noche De Reyes—Tango.
Che Papusa Oil—Tango.
Gerald and His Caucho Tango Orchestra.
Rumberland (No. 1).
Intro: La Cucaracha; Marianna; The Song of the Slave, Carioca; Sweet Muchacha; Bananas.
Gerald and His Rumba Orchestra with vocal chorus.
8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.
8.03 p.m.—B.B.C. Recording — "Zoo 'Oliday".
A Light entertainment. The book by Elsie and Doris Waters and Ashley Sterne. Lyrics by Elsie Waters. Music by Ashley Sterne. Produced by Charles Brewer.
9.00 p.m.—London Relay—Farewell To Summer.
A programme to mark the passing of Summer. Written by Herbert Farjeon. Production by Cyril Wood. In the course of the programme various farewells will be taken, including:
Cricket on the Village Green
The Seashore
The Swallows
School Holidays
with a glimpse at the holiday snaps and the Harvest Home. Music and songs composed by Reginald Redman.
9.30 p.m.—London Relay—The News.
9.50 p.m.—Marcel Mule with his Saxophone.
Variations Sur Malborough (arr. F. Combelle).
Le Sygne (Saint-Saens).
with Marcel Gavesu at the Piano.
La Precieuse (Couperin, arr. Kreisler).
with piano.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay—"The Twilight Serenaders".
A fantasy in music and story. Written and produced by F.H.C. Piffard. Including John Duncan; Tom Purvis and Stearn Scott.
10.20 p.m.—A Dance Programme.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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A BAD DOUBLE

Of late we have been discussing ordinary mistakes in play. Certain errors in bidding also seem to be common to most Bridge players. For instance, one of the worst is the habit of doubling a high contract because you happen to hold a high honour in a suit that your partner has bid.

HIGH CARD VALUES OF THE FOUR-ACES SYSTEM
ACE...3
KING...2
QUEEN...1
JACK...1
TOTAL VALUE OF THE FOUR-ACES SYSTEM IS 66.

West, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

♠ Q 6 4 2
♥ A K 3
♦ K Q J 9 8 5
♣ K 9
2
A Q J 8
7 6 5 3
4 2
♠ J 10 7 5 3
♥ J 8 4
♦ 10 4
♣ A 7 6

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♠	1♥	Pass
2♦	3♥	3♥	Pass
4♦	4♥	Pass	Pass
5♦	5♥	Pass	Pass
Pass	Redbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

While West's hand is a justifiable opening bid, he decided to pass, since he was prepared to

back in at almost any level of the bidding. The subsequent bidding for a while was quite normal. South did not show his spades at his first opportunity, but later on when he found his partner was willing to bid to three clubs unassisted, showed his spades, realising that if his partner could not help spades, he could safely return to four clubs. Finally, we come to East's double of the five-spade contract — about as bad a bid as we have seen lately, based (as he explained later) on the fact that he had the Ace of trumps and the King of his partner's suit. North's bidding should certainly have warned him that North held not more than one diamond and possibly was void in the suit. North's redouble was of course sound; and we must say that poor West, knowing what his partner's doubles were frequently like, thought a long while about rescuing to six diamonds, finally deciding however that since he had an apparently sure trump trick himself plus a singleton in the suit bid by his partner, the hand would be safe. Accordingly, he passed and opened the door of hearts. Declarer won in dummy and led a low trump, whereupon there was no defence.

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What's On At the Cinemas

AT THE QUEEN'S AND ALHAMBRA — "The Adventures Of Robin Hood". The deathless romance that has thrilled the world for centuries, with an ideal cast in a blaze of the new perfected technicolour. The makers of "Light Brigade" set a new standard for screen magnificence. Starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland with Basil Rathbone, Claude Rains, Patric Knowles, Eugene Pallette, Alan Hale, Melville Cooper, Ian Hunter and Una O'Connor.

AT THE KING'S — "Goldwyn Follies". The greatest entertainers of the stage, screen, radio, dance and grand opera put on the greatest show the screen has ever shown, in Samuel Goldwyn's glorious technicolour screen musical. The cast includes Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Bros., Zorina, Kenny Baker, Andrea Leeds, Helen Jensen, Phil Baker, Ella Logan, Bobby Clark, Jerome Cowan, the American Ballet, Edgar Bergen and "Charlie McCarthy".

AT THE STAR — "The Rage Of Paris". Broke to the world and without a job, Nicole was willing to try anything — well nearly anything. Her escapades as she struggles for security and a husband make hilarious and very human entertainment. With Danielle Darrieux, and a great supporting cast including Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Mischa Auer, Louis Hayward, Helen Broderick, Charles Coleman and Harry Davenport.

AT THE ORIENTAL — "Wide Open Faces". Joe E. Brown portrays a small-town soda jerk who tracks down some big-city gangsters by the most hilarious methods. The cast includes Jane Wyman, Lydia Roberti, Barbara Pepper and Allison Shipworth.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Ninth Extra Race Meeting to be held on SATURDAY, 22nd October, 1938 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 13th October, 1938.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 10th October, 1938.

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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

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Hong Kong, 8th October, 1938.

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HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors
the following list of some of
the highest points on the Island
and Mainland is published:—

Island	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Tram Station	1805
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (filterbeds)	297
Mainland	Feet.
Taimoshan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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TYPHOON VICTIMS REFLOATED

The Yolande Bertin (ex-Stanthorpe) and the Deslock (ex-Despina), which were driven ashore by the typhoon last week, have both been refloated and will probably return to Hong Kong for survey and possibly minor repairs.

The Yolande Bertin, local agents for which are Messrs. Wallem and Co., went aground on the east coast of Hainan.

She was in ballast on the way to Port Parsavel, near Haiphong, and although high and dry, suffered no damage.

The Deslock (3,025 tons), owned by Messrs. Wheelock's, of Shanghai, was piled up on Hainan Head, near Hoihow. She also escaped any serious damage.

The Deslock was in ballast and was bound for Hongay from Hong Kong.

Master of the steamer is Captain

RESERVE IN ROME OVER TALKS

Rome, To-day.

Great reserve is shown in Rome regarding present Anglo-Italian negotiations which in the past week led to altogether five discussions between the British Ambassador, Lord Perth, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano.

So far was this discretion carried that during the whole course of negotiations no kind of communication was issued from Italian sources and even the Italian press published only reports of its London correspondents regarding the negotiations themselves and their presumable results.

The Italian caution is tributary to a desire to avoid affecting the result of the discussions by any premature pronouncement on the proceeding.—Trans-Ocean.

T. J. Rogerson, and the First Officer is Mr. S. H. Reinisch.



DOUBLE-BREADED IS PREFERRED BY MORE MEN THAN FORMERLY...

This may be traced to one or two essential style changes—slightly added length, an easier cut of chest, broader lapels and shoulders are the main points. It is safe to say that this winter double-breasted lounge suits will be in quite a majority again.

Chalk stripes in Blue, Brown, Black and Grey are very popular and double-breasted styles in these are really smart.

Reproduced from "Style for Men"—the English Authority on Men's Fashions.

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Chinese shore-batteries at Nantau, on the Kowloon-Canton border, were instrumental in preventing a Japanese armed launch from attacking a Chinese junk on Saturday.

The junk which was returning to Hong Kong, was signalled by the launch to stop when nearing Nantau. The master of the junk decided to ignore the signal and sailed full speed ahead making for the shore.

As both boats got nearer to the shore, the launch gradually overtaking the junk, Chinese machine-gun batteries suddenly opened fire on the Japanese launch, forcing the launch to beat a hasty retreat.

The master of the junk returned to the Colony yesterday and made this report to the Hong Kong Fishermen's Union. He also stated that on the way to Hong Kong he saw over a score of derelict junks which had been burned by the Japanese.

Shanghai, To-day.

Gangsters' guns barked outside the Settlement boundary at 8.50 yesterday evening when two men were killed. The Japanese are carrying out investigations.

It is believed that rival gangs in the Tatao protected gambling resort were warring.

Shots were plainly heard in the western district of Shanghai. This was the only disturbance on the eve of the "Double-Tenth" anniversary of the Chinese Republic's birth.

Police in the Concession and the Settlement are doing extra duty assisted by foreign military to prevent an outbreak of terrorism today.

Chinese flag-shops are doing a rushing business.

Large Japanese tanks and motor-cycles with machine-guns and lorries full of soldiers have been seen patrolling the Hongkew streets.—Reuter.

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